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THE

BIRDS OF MASSACHUSETTS

BY

REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JUNIOR,

AND

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Members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club
and
Associate Members of the American Ornithologists' Union

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by

Reginald Heber Howe, Junior, and Glover Morrill Allen.

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INTRODUCTION.

In the present work the authors have tried to bring together into convenient and permanent form all the material published on Massachusetts birds up to the date of the publication of this work; as well as to add as much original matter as possible, both generously supplied from outside sources, and from our personal observations. Since about 1833 Massachusetts has been a centre of ornithological work, and the literature on Massachusetts birds probably exceeds the ornithological literature of almost any other state in the Union. The authors therefore ask the indulgence of their readers, as their task has been a very difficult one, and omissions, as well as errors may have crept in inadvertently.

The plan adopted has been to offer, after a careful discussion of Topography and Faunal Areas, an Annotated List which first gives the status of each species, then the dates of arrival and departure of species in Massachusetts, followed by annotations taken from already published local lists of importance, and others supplied by trustworthy ornithologists from desirable localities, especially along the coast. The counties of the State, therefore, all save four, Franklin, Suffolk, Plymouth and Barnstable, have lists from one or more towns in them, or of the county as a whole, *viz.* — Berkshire County list; Hampshire: Amherst; Hampden: Springfield; Worcester: Templeton; Middlesex: Cambridge, vicinity of Wellesley; Norfolk: Brookline, Dedham, Cohasset; Essex County list and Ipswich; Bristol County list; Dukes: Martha's Vineyard; Nantucket County list. Individuals, therefore, working in restricted portions of this topographically varied State, will have, in many cases, annotations applicable to their particular region. The Annotated List is followed by Lists of Extinct and Extirpated Species, Introduced Species, Species Erroneously Recorded, and of Apocryphal Species. The Bibliography contains only the lists published exclusively on Massachusetts birds. All original records, and other published notes of especial interest are cited as footnotes in the text itself. The work is completed with two Indexes, one of Scientific, and one of Vernacular Names.

The nomenclature is in the main the same as followed by the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List, but we have copied the order given in Sharpe's "Handlist" as far as it is published. The order followed beyond where his work remains unpublished, is approximately that to be used by Dr. Robert Ridgway in his forthcoming work, and it is through his kindness that we are here allowed to make use of it. We have also made various changes in orthography for the sake of consistency.

The authors wish to express their sincere thanks to Drs. Walter Faxon and Charles W. Townsend, and to Messrs. William Brewster, George H. Mackay, Henry B. Bigelow, Manton Copeland, Arthur C. Bent, Julius R. Wakefield, Robert O. Morris, Charles E. Ingalls, C. J. Paine, Jr., H. V. Greenough, F. H. Allen, Outram Bangs and others, who have assisted them materially in their work.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.
May, 1901.

THE FAUNAL AREAS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS, occupying south-central New England from lat. 41° N. to lat. 43° N., affords a great diversity of physical conditions for the support of a large and varied fauna. Although the direct distance between its northeast and southeast corners is but 95 miles, its entire length of coast line following the main capes and bays, amounts to nearly 300 miles. The northeast coast is rugged and rocky, especially in the vicinity of Cape Ann. Between this region and the southern part of Cape Cod, the shores are sandy with numerous protected coves and bays. The barrier beaches at the south of Cape Cod, together with Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, form a protection for the fiord-like coast line of the southernmost part of the State. These fiords, of which Buzzard's Bay — 30 miles long and 10 miles wide — is the largest, represent a submerged valley system.

The large, low islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, with their numerous lagoons on the seaward side, are sandy but well wooded in certain parts. Together they cover over 100 square miles. The smaller islands in this region, Muskeget, Tuckernuck, and the Elizabeth Islands, are also of interest, because of the peculiar environmental conditions which they offer. The broad expanse of shallow water extending eastward from Cape Cod, covers a land area which includes George's Bank, 120 miles from land, and is by some considered as a part of Massachusetts.

From sea level on the east, the mainland rises gradually to the westward, and reaches its greatest height in the north-western part of Berkshire County. This is due to the wearing away of the land to nearly base level, and its subsequent uplift, so that the former plain is now highest in the northwest. Barnstable County (Cape Cod) and the greater part of Plymouth and Bristol Counties are comparatively level and free from outcrops, for the rock foundation is covered with glacial detritus to a considerable depth. The north-eastern regions of the State are more hilly with frequent rocky outcrops, and are marked by numerous drumlins and eskers. The highest points in this eastern district are found in the Blue Hills of Norfolk County, which attain an elevation of 635 feet

above sea level. The central and western portions of the State may be described as a much dissected plateau, with deep side-valleys and occasional projecting peaks, or "monadnocks." The deep Connecticut Valley, crossing this plateau, divides it into two regions of high, hilly land. The upland region to the east of the Connecticut river may be regarded as the southern extension of the White Mountains. Its highest point is Mt. Wachusett (2,018 feet). To the west of the Connecticut are several ranges of north and south trending hills, which are a continuation of the Green Mountain system of Vermont. Of these, the Hoosac Range and its southern prolongation, form a divide between the valley of the Connecticut on the east and the Hoosac and the Housatonic Rivers on the west. On the western border of the State, runs the Taconic Range, among whose highest peaks are Berlin Mt. (2804 feet), Mt. Everett (2624 feet), Potter Mt. (2410 feet) and Perry's Peak (2077 feet). In the northern part of Berkshire County, between the Taconics and the Hoosacs, is the great mass of Saddle Mountain, the highest land in the State, whose loftiest peak, Mt. Greylock, rises 3505 feet above the level of the sea.

Of north and south-trending rivers, so important as highways of migration, and of intrusion from the south, the largest is the Connecticut, which traverses the west-central part of the State. Its valley is broad, except where it crosses the Holyoke Range of hills. Its main side streams are the Deerfield and Westfield Rivers, which flow in from the west, and the Chicopee and Miller's Rivers which enter from the east. The drainage basin of the Connecticut and its tributaries in this State is thus about sixty miles broad and includes Franklin and Hampshire Counties, and parts of Hampden, Worcester and Berkshire Counties. The Connecticut River in its passage through the State falls about 130 feet. Other north and south running rivers are the Housatonic and Farmington Rivers in southern Berkshire County, the Blackstone and French Rivers of southern Worcester County, and the numerous smaller streams which flow south into the bays of Bristol County. In eastern Massachusetts are a number of rivers which flow eastward into the Atlantic. Chief among these is that part of the Merrimac near the northeastern border, which, with

its tributaries, drains three fourths of Middlesex, and one fourth of Worcester Counties. The Ipswich, Mystic, Charles and Neponset Rivers, with their tide-water marshes are the other important streams of the coast. In northern Berkshire, the Hoosac River flows northwestward, emptying into the Hudson River outside the confines of the State. It seems probable that this valley may serve as a highway along which southern and western species are enabled to reach northern Berkshire.

In Worcester County are the greatest number of lakes. Many of considerable size occur also in the southeastern part of the State, and there are a few large bodies of water in the Housatonic Valley in southern Berkshire.

The mean annual temperature of Massachusetts ranges from 44° F. in the northern part of the State to 50° in the extreme southeast. During the summer months, the isothermal line of 65° dips into the northern part of the State on either side of the Connecticut Valley, whither it is brought down by the mountainous regions about Mt. Greylock and Mt. Wachusett. The isotherm of 68° on the other hand swings up the Connecticut Valley from the south, as far as the Holyoke Range. During the winter months, the temperature averages from about 22° in the northwest, to 30° and 32° along the south shore and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

The average rainfall for the year is least in the extreme northwestern part of the State, and is greatest over a narrow belt extending from northeast to southwest across the east-central region. Proximity to the sea reduces the quantity of rainfall along the coast in summer, but causes great humidity in this region during the cool seasons.

Four life zones are represented by the breeding birds of Massachusetts, viz.: the Upper Austral, the Transition, the Canadian and the Hudsonian zones. These will be considered separately as follows:

Upper Austral: Representatives of this life zone are present as a small, though fairly constant element of the breeding fauna in the valleys of the Housatonic and Hoosac Rivers of Berkshire County and the southern part of the Connecticut Valley in Hampden and Hampshire Counties, as well as the valleys along the south shore

and up on the coast as far north as the vicinity of Boston Bay, beyond which, Cape Ann seems to afford an effectual barrier. It must be stated, however, that north of the south shore of Bristol County, the occurrence of birds characteristic of this zone, is, in the main, irregular and uncertain, if not often accidental. The following twelve Upper Austral birds have been ascertained to breed in the State in the general areas named in connection with each, but where only a single instance of breeding is known, the locality is specified: —

Porzana jamaicensis, Chatham. *Gallinula galeata*, Berkshire Valleys and along the coast into Middlesex Co. *Empidonax acadicus*, Hyde Park. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, North Adams. *Vireo noveboracensis*, southern Berkshire Co., and along the coast into Essex Co. *Mimus polyglottos*, Conn. valley of southern Hampden Co., southern Bristol Co., and along the coast into Middlesex Co. *Icteria virens*, valleys of Berkshire Co., Bristol Co., and along the coast into Essex Co. *Siurus motacilla*, Sheffield. *Spiza americana*, formerly in Berkshire Valleys and along the coast into Middlesex Co. *Icterus spurius*, Berkshire Valleys, Conn. valley in Hampden Co., and along the coast into Middlesex Co. *Cardinalis cardinalis*, Cambridge. *Ammodramus maritimus*, Westport.

The following eight species, characteristic of the Upper Austral zone have been found in Massachusetts during the breeding season, under such circumstances as to suggest the probability of their breeding in the State, even though no nests were found: —

Sterna maxima, *Rynchops nigra*, *Nycticorax violaceus*, *Corvus ossifragus*, *Polioptila cærulea*, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, *Wilsonia mitrata*, *Protonotaria citrea*.

In addition, the following nineteen Upper Austral birds have been recorded as stragglers or occasional visitors to the State: —

Rallus elegans, *Rallus crepitans*, *Ionornis martinica*, *Hæmatopus palliatus*, *Himantopus mexicanus*, *Recurvirostra americana*, *Ardea egretta*, *Ardea cærulea*, *Ardea candidissima*, *Catharista urubu*, *Cathartes aura*, *Elanoïdes forficatus*, *Strix pratincola*, *Melanerpes carolinus*, *Dendrœca rara*, *Helminthophila pinus*, *Helmitherus vermivorus*, *Piranga rubra*, *Guiraca cærulea*.

Transition: This zone covers the greater part of Massachusetts, including most of the territory up to about 2000 feet on the hills and mountains of the western part of the State and exclusive

of the "islands" of the Canadian zone to be mentioned later. The Transition zone is a region of nicely adjusted balance. Southern species endeavoring to extend their range to the north, here meet northern species pushing down towards the south. Since this region, then, is one in which a large number of species are able to live, there is bound to be a more or less keen competition for living-room among its inhabitants. If one species for any reason loses ground, another will sooner or later take its place. Interesting cases of this sort are recorded[1] in which Wood Thrushes have invaded the former ranges of the Hermit Thrush after the great mortality among the latter in 1895. A number of other instances of a species losing ground on the borders of its range may be explicable by the fact that individuals habitually frequenting such outlying localities are cut off in numbers by some severe and unexpected disturbance, so that their former habitat is left vacant for occupancy by others. Many other causes doubtless enter into the complexity of the problem. Cutting off of timber changes both the future plant life and climate of the spot and consequently the fauna. Thus cutting away a spruce forest, with its coolness and dense shelter, gives rise to a growth of deciduous trees, whose open branches allow the sun to dry up the moisture formerly held by the denser trees, and thus a new fauna comes in.

Following is a list of forty-five birds of the Austral zones which range north into the Transition zone of Massachusetts and here breed:

Tympanuchus cupido, Bonasa umbellus umbellus, Colinus virginianus, Zenaidura macrura, Sterna dougalli, Sterna antillarum, Larus atricilla, Ægialitis vocifera, Ægialitis meloda, Bartramia longicauda, Butorides virescens, Ardetta exilis, Megascops asio, Antrostomus vociferus, Coccygus americanus, Sayornis phœbe, Myiarchus crinitus, Tyrannus tyrannus, Vireo flavifrons, Lanius ludovicianus migrans, Sitta carolinensis, Troglodytes ædon, Cistothorus stellaris, Cistothorus palustris, Galeoscoptes carolinensis, Harporrhynchus rufus, Sialia sialis, Hylocichla mustelina, Dendrœca discolor, Dendrœca vigorsii, Dendrœca æstiva, Helminthophila chrysoptera, Piranga erythromelas, Icterus galbula, Sturnella magna, Agelæus phœniceus, Molothrus ater, Passerina cyanea, Pipilo erythrophthalmus, Spizella socialis, Spizella pusilla, Ammodramus caudacutus, Ammodramus henslowii, Ammodramus savannarum passerinus, Poœcetes gramineus.

[1] Faxon, W., and R. Hoffmann; The Birds of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, pp. 9, 10. Allen, F. H.; St. Johnsbury Caledonian, Sept. 11, 1896.

Birds which find their southern breeding limit in the Transition zone, fall roughly into two classes, (1) upper Transition species which are limited in their breeding range on the north by the Canadian fauna and extend southward so as slightly to overlap the Carolinian zone; (2) lower Canadian species which breed more or less frequently in the upper Transition zone.

The following twelve species are examples of the first class:—

Rallus virginianus, *Porzana carolina*, *Podilymbus podiceps?*, *Anas obscura?*, *Empidonax minimus*, *Empidonax traillii alnorum*, *Tachycineta bicolor?*, *Hylocichla fuscescens*, *Dendræca pennsilvanica*, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, *Melospiza georgiana*, *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*.

The second group includes the following eleven birds which breed in Massachusetts:—

Gavia imber, *Larus argentatus?*, (Weepecket Id., Auk, IX, 1882, p. 226), *Nuttallornis borealis*, *Vireo solitarius*, *Parus atricapillus*, *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*, *Dendræca virens*, *Compsothlypis americana usneæ?*, *Helminthophila rubricapilla*, *Loxia curvirostra minor?*, *Carpodacus purpureus?*.

Cape Cod because of its peculiar character, deserves a passing mention. The Gulf Stream is near enough on the south to make its influence felt, and the cold Polar current flows not far away on the north. Its sandy soil supports a growth of oaks and pitch pine woods in many places, and cranberry bogs alternate with dry fields. The long *Usnea* moss grows over a large part of the Cape in the woods, affording thus a home for the Northern Parula Warbler. Hermit Thrushes and Olive-sided Flycatchers summer in small numbers in certain places. On the other hand so southern a species as the Mockingbird has been found to probably breed at Hyannis and North Truro, and the Florida Gallinule at Provincetown. Bobolinks, Indigo Birds, and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks are said to be entirely absent from the Cape in summer. Among other interesting species of this area, the Terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin*)[1] a southern reptile, occurs in the waters along

[1] The Terrapin was first recorded from Massachusetts by Dr. J. A. Allen (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIII, 1871, p. 260, read Mar. 16, 1870.) Specimens were noted from New Bedford, Wareham and Nantucket. It was again recorded by Mr. O. Bangs (*ibid.*, Vol. 27, pp. 159–161, Oct., 1896) who obtained specimens from the same region.

the south shore of the Cape, and the Toad of this region has been by some considered as a distinct species under the name of *Bufo fowleri* Put. The Garter Snake known as *Thamnophis sirtalis ordinata*, a southern form, occurs at least as far as the islands to the south of the Cape. Here too, on Martha's Vineyard, the Hermit Thrush is found in summer about Lake Tashmoo. In short the entire region is one of the most interesting in the State and needs a more careful study.

Canadian : This zone includes the higher regions of Worcester and Berkshire Counties, above an altitude of from 1,800 to 2,000 feet. A southerly exposure forces the lower boundary of the zone upward, but it is carried down by a northern slope which does not get so great an insolation, or by streams and deep ravines which furnish a large supply of moisture and consequent coolness by evaporation. Canadian "islands" are of frequent occurrence in the midst of Transition territory. These areas in Massachusetts, are usually cedar swamps and occur often about the larger bodies of water, or in low damp situations. The extensive cedar swamps of Plymouth and Bristol Counties are instances of such "islands." In them the cedars stand in clumps of two or three, causing a slight elevation of the ground about their roots. Their thick tops cast a dense shade upon the sphagnum-carpeted surface beneath. An undergrowth of bushes often makes difficult any attempt to penetrate into the swamp, a hindrance which is increased by the extreme treacherousness of the ground itself. Cranberry bogs skirt such swamps, and here the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), the sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and the orchids Pogonia and Calapogon luxuriate.

Apart from these islands, the Canadian zone of the uplands is characterized by such trees as the Red Spruce (*Picea rubra*) and the White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). This life zone in Massachusetts belongs to the *lower*, rather than to the *upper* Canadian, and is characterized by the following twenty-four breeding birds : —

Bonasa umbellus togata, Cryptoglaux acadica, Sphyrapicus varius, Dryobates villosus, Ceophlœus pileatus abieticola, Nuttallornis borealis, Vireo solitarius, Regulus satrapa, Sitta canadensis, Certhia familiaris americana, Anorthura hiemalis, Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii, Hylocichla guttata pallasii, Wilsonia canadensis, Geothlypis philadelphia, Dendrœca

cærulescens, *Dendræca coronata*, *Dendræca maculosa*, *Dendræca blackburniæ*, *Helminthophila rubricapilla*, *Junco hiemalis*, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, *Spinus pinus ?*, *Loxia curvirostra minor ?*.

It may be added that of these species, the Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*) and the Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) breed in the State very irregularly so far as known, and may, because of their erratic habits in this respect, be left out of consideration in a discussion of our faunal areas. In this connection it is also interesting to note the occurrence of the Tennessee Warbler (*Helminthophila peregrina*), a bird of the Upper Canadian zone, which was recorded by Dr. W. Faxon, as seen on Mt. Greylock, July 15 and 16, 1888, at about 3,000 feet altitude.

Hudsonian: The claim of this life zone to a place among the faunal areas of Massachusetts rests at present, almost solely on the occurrence of Bicknell's Thrush (*Hylocichla aliciæ bicknelli*) as a regular summer resident near the summit of Mt. Greylock (3,505 feet). This bird is generally considered an Hudsonian species, but it ranges into the upper Canadian zone in favored localities, as in the instance under consideration. Mention may be made here of the occurrence of an Hudsonian Chickadee (*Parus hudsonicus*) on the 5th of June, 1896, on the edge of a dense cedar swamp in Plymouth County.[1] This swamp was of considerable extent, and supported a small number of Canadian species of birds. Although this record does not necessarily indicate that the Hudsonian Chickadee is, or ever was a breeding bird of Massachusetts, it at least shows that there are areas in the State where, we may assume, the bird finds congenial surroundings.

To sum up the entire discussion, Massachusetts belongs in the main to the Transition and Canadian life zones, the Transition occupying much of the area of less than 2,000 feet altitude, and the Canadian corresponding to the area above that level. A tinge of the Upper Austral fauna reaches the western valley bottoms, the south shore and certain portions along the east coast. A mere trace of the Hudsonian fauna is found on the summit of Mt. Greylock at an altitude of about 3,500 feet.

[1] Chadbourne; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 4, Oct., 1896, p. 346.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The annotations for the various localities following the general status of each species are compiled from the following sources. For more exact notice of these works see Bibliography.

Amherst: From "The Birds of Amherst," by Hubert Lyman Clark, 1887.

Berkshire: From "The Birds of Berkshire," by W. Faxon and R. Hoffmann, 1900.

Bristol County: From a manuscript list of the birds of Bristol County kindly supplied especially for this work by Mr. Manton Copeland of Taunton, assisted by Mr. Arthur C. Bent.

Brookline: From "The Birds of Brookline," and "Additions," by Reginald Heber Howe, Junior, 1900.

Cambridge (and vicinity including the coast from Lynn to Boston): From Mr. William Brewster's notes in Chapman's "Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America," 1895.

Cohasset: From a manuscript list of the Birds of Cohasset kindly supplied especially for this work by Mr. Henry Bryant Bigelow of Cohasset.

Springfield: From "The Birds of Springfield and Vicinity," embodying all former lists on the region, by Robert O. Morris, 1901.

Dedham: From the "Birds of Dedham," by Julius Ross Wakefield, 1891.

Essex County: From the "Birds of Essex County," by F. W. Putman, 1856. This list is included for its comparative historical interest.

Ipswich: From a manuscript list of the Birds of Ipswich kindly supplied especially for this work by Dr. Charles W. Townsend of Boston.

Martha's Vineyard: From a list of the land-birds of Martha's Vineyard Island compiled by the present authors from notes generously supplied by Messrs. Henry V. Greenough, Herbert L. Coggins, Dr. Walter Faxon, and others.

Nantucket: From a manuscript list of the Water-birds of Nantucket kindly supplied especially for this work by Mr. George H. Mackay of Boston.

Templeton: From "The Birds of Templeton," by Charles E. Ingalls, 1889.

Wellesley (and vicinity): From "The Birds of Wellesley" and "The Birds of Dover," by Albert Pitts Morse, 1897.

1. **Canachites canadensis** (Linn.). CÁNADA GROUSE.

Accidental from the north. The records are: *Gloucester*, one found in hemlock woods, September, 1851, and given on the authority of S. Jillson;[1] *Roxbury*, a bird was shot in November, "a few years since," i. e. prior to 1869.[2]

2. **Tympanuchus cupido** (Linn.). HEATH HEN.

Once unquestionably common in portions of the State, "but long since extirpated except on the island of Martha's Vineyard, where they still exist, but are present only in small numbers."*

Martha's Vineyard: "Uncommon resident."

3. **Bonasa umbellus** (Linn.). RUFFED GROUSE.

A common permanent resident. Most of the Ruffed Grouse in Massachusetts are more or less intermediate between this and the following subspecies, but the majority of those birds occurring in the southeastern portion are more nearly referable to *B. umbellus umbellus*.

Amherst: "Common resident." **Berkshire**: "Common permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Common permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Common permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Common permanent resident. **Cohasset**: "Common resident." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common in western part of township." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common resident." **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "Common resident."

4. **Bonasa umbellus togata** (Linn.). CANADIAN RUFFED GROUSE.

This bird occurs throughout the higher portions of the Berkshires as a resident. "Three specimens killed in North Adams," are "nearly typical examples" of the race.[3]

5. **Colinus virginianus** (Linn.). BOB-WHITE.

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* Brewster; Auk, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1885, pp. 80-84.

[1] Putnam; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 224.

[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 636, p. 38 of separate.

[3] Faxon and Hoffmann; The Birds of Berkshire, 1900, p. 148, p. 42 of separate.

A common permanent resident, though varying greatly in numbers during different seasons. The birds on Cape Cod and on Martha's Vineyard were introduced from western stock after the practical extinction of the native birds in about 1850.

Amherst: "Uncommon resident." **Berkshire**: "Permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Common permanent resident." **Brookline**: "A permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Common permanent resident. **Cohasset**: "Common resident." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common resident." **Templeton**: "Rare resident." **Wellesley**: "Common resident."

6. **Ectopistes migratorius** (Linn.). PASSENGER PIGEON.

Formerly an abundant spring and autumn migrant and common local summer resident. Now nearly extirpated, but as Mr. O. Bangs saw them in October, 1900, in Connecticut they may yet occur here. There are no authentic records for the State since 1889, when a pair bred at Plymouth, according to H. J. Thayer;[1] it was also seen during the same year at Templeton, and one was taken at Norton, in Bristol County.

March 10 to October 16. (Winter).*

Amherst: "Uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Practically exterminated." **Bristol County**: "Last recorded at Norton, Aug. 23, 1889." **Brookline**: "Formerly . . . . a rare migrant." **Cambridge**: Rare and irregular transient visitant. **Dedham**: One taken in 1863 and another in 1874. **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Springfield**: Abundant until 1876, becoming rarer until 1880, the last one seen being in the spring of 1884 at Southwick. **Templeton**: "Irregular summer resident. Very rare since 1879." **Wellesley**: Very rare. Formerly a common summer resident.

7. **Zenaidura macrura** (Linn.). MOURNING DOVE.

A common, but local summer resident, becoming rarer near the coast; it winters rarely.

March 5 to November 15. (Winter.)

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident, not uncommon in southern part of the county." **Bristol County**: "Rather rare transient visitant, probably breeds." **Cambridge**: Occasional during summer. **Cohasset**: "Rare." **Dedham**: Two instances.

[1] Thayer; Forest and Stream, Vol. XXXIII, Oct. 31, 1889, p. 288.

* Dates in parentheses are abnormally early or late dates.

Essex County: "Summer resident. Rather rare." **Springfield**: "Common summer, and a very rare winter, resident." **Templeton**: "Rather rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Not uncommon summer resident."

8. **Rallus elegans** Aud. KING RAIL.

An accidental visitant from the South. The records are: *Nahant*, one taken November 21, 1875[1]; (Brewer's record of a bird taken here in the spring of 1876, probably refers to this specimen): *Sudbury Meadows*, Mr. G. E. Browne took one "some years since," *i. e.* prior to 1878;[2] *Springfield*, a male taken on Longmeadow, October 19, 1895, by Mr. W. C. Pease.[3]

9. **Rallus crepitans** Gmel. CLAPPER RAIL.

An accidental visitant from the south. The records are: *Massachusetts*, one presented by Theodore Lyman, to the Boston Society of Natural History, August 7, 1850;[4] *Dedham*, an adult taken by Mr. G. E. Browne in 1863;[5] *Taunton*, one shot by Mr. C. L. Blood, on October 9, 1864;[6] *Boston Harbour*, one flew aboard a vessel, and was captured, May 4, 1875, and is now in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History;[7] *Plymouth*, one taken at Gurnet Point by Mr. Arthur Smith, October, 1879;[8] *Ipswich*, J. F. LeBaron informed Mr. C. J. Maynard that he shot one "some years ago" [prior to 1870];[9] *Kingston*, one taken at Rocky Nook, December 29, 1885;[10] *Springfield*, two instances at Northampton and Hadley Meadows;[11] *East Orleans*, a male taken November 30, 1895, by Mr. J. G Rogers, and now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.[12]

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[1] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, p. 22.

[2] Purdie; *ibid.*, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1878, p. 146.

[3] Morris; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 1, Jan., 1896, p. 86.

[4] Cabot; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. III, 1851, p. 326.

[5] Wakefield; Birds of Dedham, 1891, p. 71.

[6] Copeland; *in MS.*

[7] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, p. 22.

[8] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan., 1881, p. 62.

[9] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 145.

[10] Browne; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 4, Oct., 1887, p. 344.

[11] Morris; Auk, Vol. IX, No. 1, Jan., 1892, p. 74, and Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 13.

[12] Brewster; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, p. 135.

10. **Rallus virginianus** Linn. VIRGINIA RAIL.

A common local summer resident, wintering on Cape Cod and once at Worcester.

April 18 to October 15 (November 27); Winter.

Amherst: Nests about Adam's Pond. **Berkshire**: "Rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Brookline**: "Formerly a summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rather rare." **Nantucket**: "Not unusual." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

11. **Porzana carolina** (Linn.). CAROLINA RAIL.

A common local summer resident.

April 14 to November 1 (December 20).

Amherst: "Occasional summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Brookline**: "An uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: Two instances. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident," often "abundant during autumn." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

12. **Porzana noveboracensis** (Gmel.). YELLOW RAIL.

A rare spring and autumn migrant.

April to May; September 2 to October 16.

Amherst: One instance; Northampton. **Cambridge**: Rare transient visitant. **Dedham**: "Rare." **Springfield**: "Rare visitor." Several instances. **Templeton**: Mentioned. **Wellesley**: "Rare transient visitant."

13. **Porzana jamaicensis** (Gmel.). BLACK RAIL.

An extremely rare summer resident. The records are: *Plymouth Harbour*, Clark's Island, one picked up dead in August, 1869;[1] *Boston*, one found in the streets, September 20, 1874;[2] *Chatham*, a pair with young in July, 1884, and a nest with eggs, in May, 1885;[3] *Hazardville*, bred "a number of years ago" according to J. H. Batty.[4]

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[1] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, p. 22.

[2] Curtis; Forest and Stream, Vol. VIII, Apr. 5, 1877, p. 129.

[3] Allen; Revised Birds of Mass., 1886, p. 236.

[4] Morris; Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 13.

14. **Gallinula galeata** (Licht.). FLORIDA GALLINULE.

An uncommon and local summer resident.* In addition to the localities named below, it has been reported breeding at Cape Cod.[1]

April 29 to October 9.

Cambridge: Uncommon summer resident. **Nantucket**: One instance. **Springfield**: "Very rare summer resident." Probably breeds. **Wellesley**: "Rare summer resident."

15. **Ionornis martinica** (Linn.). PURPLE GALLINULE.

An occasional visitant from the south, having been taken once in the breeding season. The records are: *Stoneham*, one bird noted November 27, 1837;[2] *Swampscott*, one taken April 22, 1852;[3] *Cape Cod*, one obtained by Mr. William Brewster in April, 1870;[4] *Nantucket*, one taken at Hummock Pond in October, 1872;[5] *Rockport*, one shot by Robert Wendel, April 12, 1875;[6] *Chatham*, one seen in flesh in the Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, in April, 1890, which had been caught in a trap;[8] *Plymouth*, a female taken April 9 [?], 1892, by C. C. Wood;[7] *Boxford*, one caught in June, 1897; "another, supposed to be of the same species, and the mate, were seen at the pond."[8]

16. **Fulica americana** Gmel. AMERICAN COOT.

An uncommon migrant, rare in spring and perhaps formerly a summer resident.

March 29 to April 25; September 19 to November 7.

Amherst: "Occurs occasionally." **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant in the autumn." **Bristol County**: "Common fall transient visitant to the ponds and rivers along the coast, rarer in spring." **Brookline**: "Formerly.... not an uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Transient visitant; rare in April, common September to November. **Cohasset**: "Rare in

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* Brewster; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, pp. 1–7.

[1] Miller; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, pp. 118, 119.

[2] Peabody; Report on Birds of Mass., 1839, p. 258.

[3] Putnam; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 224.

[4] Baird, Brewer and Ridgway; Water Birds, Vol. I, 1884, p. 385.

[5] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XX, 1879, p. 106.

[6] Whitman; Amer. Nat., Vol. IX, No. 10, Oct., 1875, p. 573.

[7] Wood; O. and O., Vol. XVII, No. 5, May, 1892, p. 72.

[8] Farley; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, p. 190.

fall." **Dedham**: "Sometimes common in fall." **Essex County**: "Spring and autumn. Rare." **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Springfield**: "Common autumn visitor." Rare in spring. **Wellesley**: "Migrant .... not uncommon in fall."

17. **Colymbus auritus** Linn. HORNED GREBE.

A regular and not uncommon winter resident, frequenting rocky shores; occurring as a migrant on lakes and streams. "A few remain in summer" according to Dr. J. A. Allen. Mr. A. P. Morse says that a pair were observed repeatedly at South Natick in May, 1893 and 1894, and Dr. J. A. Allen also records a pair in breeding plumage seen the first of June at Springfield.

October 1 to June.

Bristol County: "Common winter visitant to rivers and coast." **Cambridge**: "Casual." **Cohasset**: "Rather common fall migrant and winter resident." **Essex County**: "Winter. Rare." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Some autumns" young "quite common." "Adults rare." **Templeton**: "Common during fall migrations." **Wellesley**: "Migrant, casual."

18. **Colymbus holbœllii** (Reinh.). HOLBÖLL'S GREBE.

A regular, and not uncommon winter visitor along the coast. Rare or casual inland. According to Dr. J. A. Allen it has been taken late in May, in full breeding plumage, but most of the birds seen from Massachusetts southward are young.

(Early September.) October 13 to late May.

Amherst: "Two taken at Belchertown ponds." **Berkshire**: "Accidental visitant." **Bristol County**: "Probably an uncommon irregular winter visitor." **Cambridge**: Casual. **Cohasset**: "Rare in fall, occasional in winter." **Essex County**: "Winter, common." **Nantucket**: "Rare." **Springfield**: "Chiefly an uncommon winter visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare transient visitor during the migrations." **Wellesley**: "Rather rare migrant."

19. **Podilymbus podiceps** (Linn.). PIED-BILLED GREBE.

A summer resident, breeding locally throughout the State, at some places "in considerable numbers" (Berkshire). Common in autumn as a migrant, but less so in the spring.

(Early February.) March 1 to November.

Amherst: "Not uncommon in Adams and Hadley Ponds, and the Conn. River." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident of very local distribution." **Bristol County**: "Rather uncommon transient visitor to the ponds."

Brookline: Formerly not uncommon. **Cambridge**: Transient visitant in April; very common Sept. to Nov.; breeds in one locality. **Cohasset**: "Abundant fall migrant, common in winter and spring." **Dedham**: "Common in the fall." **Essex County**: "Fall and winter. Common." **Springfield**: "Rare summer resident," and common migrant. **Templeton**: Common during fall migrations. **Wellesley**: "Common migrant especially in fall."

20. **Gavia lumme** (Gunn.). RED-THROATED LOON.

A not uncommon winter visitant off the coast; more common as a migrant in spring and autumn. Casual inland. Adult birds are rarely seen on our coast.

October 1 to April 8 (July 2).

Bristol County: "An uncommon winter visitant along the coast. Common on migrations." **Cambridge**: One instance. **Cohasset**: "Common fall migrant, and winter resident." **Essex County**: "Winter. Young, common. Adults, rare." **Ipswich**: Common in fall. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and fall visitor." **Wellesley**: "Migrant, rare."

Note: *Gavia artica* (Linn.). BLACK-THROATED LOON. Not positively known to occur in the State, although young birds supposedly of this species are variously recorded.

21. **Gavia imber** (Gunn.). LOON.

A spring and autumn migrant throughout the State on rivers and lakes, and abundant as a winter resident off the coast, where barren or crippled birds are found in summer. Has been recorded as late as 1889, as breeding in Ballou's, Otter River, and Wellington's Reservoirs, and other large ponds in Winchendon.

Amherst: "One taken at Adams Pond" [about 1870]. **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant in the spring and autumn." **Brookline**: One taken on Reservoir. **Cambridge**: Not common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Abundant fall migrant. Common in winter and spring." **Essex County**: "Spring and autumn, and occasionally in the winter." **Dedham**: "Occasionally seen." **Ipswich**: Common in fall and winter. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Not uncommon spring and fall visitor." **Templeton**: "Breeds." **Wellesley**: "Migrant."

22. **Oceanodroma leucorrhoa** (Vieill.). LEACH'S PETREL.

A common summer and autumn visitant off the coast. One June record from Martha's Vineyard Island. Occasional inland.

(June 15) September 1 to October 8.

Berkshire: One instance, probably this species. **Bristol County**: One inland record. **Cambridge**: Accidental visitant. One instance, October. **Cohasset**: "Common in September and October." **Essex County**: Mentioned. **Ipswich**: Several instances. **Springfield**: "Very rare visitor." Several instances. **Wellesley**: "Accidental."

23. **Oceanites oceanicus** (Kuhl.). WILSON'S PETREL.

A common visitant off the coast in summer.

June 17 to first week of September.

Bristol County: "Uncommon summer visitant along the coast." **Cohasset**: "Summer; rather common." **Essex County**: "Common." **Ipswich**: "Seen rarely off the beach." **Nantucket**: "Common."

Note: *Pelagodroma marina* (Lath.). WHITE-FACED PETREL.

One was captured on September 2, 1885, on board the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer, "Albatross" in Lat. 40° 34′ 18″ N., 66° 09′ W., which is nearly two hundred miles off the coast, and the specimen can hardly therefore be considered as a Massachusetts bird, though included in Dr. J. A. Allen's 1886 list.[1]

24. **Puffinus gravis** (O'Reilly). GREATER SHEARWATER.

A common visitant off the coast in the summer, autumn, and early winter. Accidental inland.

(June) August 16 to December 31.

Wellesley: "Accidental inland." August 10, 1887, correct date, not November.

25. **Puffinus borealis** Cory. CORY'S SHEARWATER.

A not uncommon late summer and autumn visitant off the coast. An unusual flight of these birds occurred in the autumn of 1886.[2]

August 2 to the first of November.

Nantucket: "Fairly common some years." **Bristol County**: "Occurred abundantly in Buzzards Bay during fall of 1886."

Note: *Puffinus puffinus* (Brünn.). MANX SHEARWATER.

Included in Putnam's List, 1856, on the strength of a skull in the Essex Institute Collection taken from a bird killed in Salem Harbor, August 13, 1855. (p. 225.) As Prof. Putnam cannot at this time remember anything in regard to the record, and as the skull is not to be found, the species is not here enumerated.

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[1] Ridgway; Auk, Vol. II, No. 4, Oct., 1885, pp. 386, 387.

[2] Baird; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 1, Jan., 1887, pp. 71, 72.

26. **Puffinus fuliginosus** Strickland. SOOTY SHEARWATER.

A common visitant to the coast in summer and autumn, probably rarely wintering.

March. July 4 to September 3.

Bristol County: "A few occurred in Buzzards Bay during fall of 1886." **Nantucket**: Once noted.

Note: *Fulmarus glacialis* (Linn.). FULMAR.

Accidental, the only record (and this of a bird taken too far off the coast to be enumerated as a Massachusetts specimen) is as follows: "Early in November last [1878] I saw a living specimen of this bird in the yard of Mr. Geo. O. Welch, to whom it had been sent for mounting, and I subsequently learned from Mr. Milner, Prof. Baird's assistant, that it had been taken by Capt. Wm. Sweet of the fishing schooner, Grace C. Hadley, Oct. 28, 1878, by a cod-hook on the eastern part of George's Bank."[1] This specimen is now in the U. S. National Museum.

27. **Alca torda** Linn. RAZOR-BILLED AUK.

An irregular winter visitant along the coast, sometimes not uncommon.

November 1 to April 15.

Cohasset: "Common off shore in fall and winter." **Nantucket**: "Scarce."

28. **Alle alle** (Linn.). LITTLE AUK.

An irregular, but often not uncommon winter visitant off the coast. Casual inland whither it is driven by storms.

September. November 8 to May 1.

Amherst: "Belchertown ponds; winter of 1872 many were blown inland." **Bristol County**: "One record at Attleboro." **Brookline**: "One found dead about 1859 to '60." **Cambridge**: [Common in 1881. Forest and Stream, Vol. VII, No. 14, p. 212]. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare in fall and winter. Occasionally blown ashore in great numbers." **Dedham**: "Large flocks driven inland in September, 1872." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common in some, and rare in other winters." **Ipswich**: Common in 1871. Forest and Stream, Vol. VII, No. 14, p. 212. **Springfield**: "Accidental winter visitor." **Wellesley**: Occasional after storms.

Note: *Uria troile* (Linn.). MURRE.

Said to be a rare winter visitor to the coast, but we believe all of the Murre records given as *Uria troile* are referable to *Uria lomvia*, and after examining a large series of specimens from the State we have yet to see

[1] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 1, Jan., 1879, p. 64.

a Massachusetts specimen,[1] although, as there are undoubted Maine records it is not unlikely it may rarely occur. One (No. 8924) from Hudson, in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy labelled *U. troile* is without question *U. lomvia*.

29. **Uria lomvia** (Linn.). BRÜNNICH'S MURRE.

A "common winter visitant along the coast," accidental inland. Fully twenty birds were taken inland in the Southern New England States during the last week of November, 1899, and curiously enough this flight did not seem to be caused by any heavy storm. Evidence is accumulating to show that there is a somewhat regular migration across Southern New England from the Maine coast to Long Island Sound.

Berkshire: "Accidental visitant." Three records. **Bristol County**: "Winter visitant. One record." **Brookline**: Accidental. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare in spring and fall." **Essex County**: "Winter. Not common." **Ipswich**: One record. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield** "A number recorded."

30. **Cepphus grylle** (Linn.). BLACK GUILLEMOT.

A not uncommon winter visitant off the coast, but to the south of Cape Cod it is rare.

November 5 to April 11. (May.)

Bristol County: "One taken on the Taunton River." **Cohasset**: "Fairly common in fall and winter." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Nantucket**: "Scarce."

Note: *Cepphus mandtii* (Licht.). MANDT'S GUILLEMOT.

Has been accorded to the State as a rare winter visitant off the coast in Dr. J. A. Allen's 1886 list; but we know of no specimens ever having been taken in the State, even the one Maine record being now expunged.

Note: *Simorrhynchus cristatellus* (Pall.). CRESTED AUKLET.

The following is of interest; but the evidence is hardly sufficient to warrant enumeration: "While on a recent collecting trip to Chatham, Mass., I was asked by Mr. A. W. Baker, an intelligent and trustworthy gunner and fisherman of that place, to give him the name of a bird killed at Chatham during the winter of 1884–'85, which he described as being very much like a little Auk or Dovekie in form and color, though a little larger, and having a tuft of narrow, pointed feathers on the front of the head, curving upward and forward. From his minute description of the

[1] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1882, p. 251.

bird it was evidently one of the Little Crested Auks, apparently *Simorhynchus cristatellus* — a bird he had otherwise never seen or heard of, but which he very accurately described. That the bird was one of the little Crested Auks there can be no doubt." J. A. Allen; Auk, Vol. II, No. 4, Oct., 1885, p. 338.

31. **Fratercula arctica** (Linn.). PUFFIN.

An uncommon winter visitant to the coast. The only preserved Massachusetts specimen we know of is one from Cohasset from the Collection of Matthew Luce, Jr., now in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (No. 36021).

[November] to [March].*

Cohasset: One instance. **Essex County**: "Winter. Rare."

32. **Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis** (Gmel.). BLACK TERN.

A not uncommon summer visitant and autumn migrant. Casual inland.

June 10 to September 26.

Ipswich: Three instances. **Nantucket**: "Not very abundant, August usually." **Wellesley**: "Casual."

33. **Gelochelidon nilotica** (Hasselq.). GULL-BILLED TERN.

A rare straggler from the south. There is one record: *Ipswich*, one taken in September, 1871, by Mr. C. J. Maynard, and now in Mr. William Brewster's collection.[1]

34. **Sterna caspia** Pallas. CASPIAN TERN.

An irregular and uncommon visitant along the coast. The records are: *Chatham*, quite numerous in the first week of May, 1875, and fairly numerous in August and September, 1878, and also observed at various points from *Ipswich* (at this latter locality a flock of about six was seen, one of which was secured, September 15, 1871) to *Nantucket*;[2] *Boston Harbour*, a young

* Dates in brackets are approximated from other New England sources where actual Massachusetts dates are unavailable.

[1] Brewster; Amer. Nat., Vol. VI, No. 5, May, 1872, p. 306.

[2] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 1, Jan., 1875, pp. 14, 15.

specimen taken;[1] *Salem*, female shot in May (?) 1885;[2] this specimen is probably the same as that labelled "Lynn" in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. *Marshfield*, two were shot September 26, 1891, one of which was a young of the year;[3] *Nantucket*, two females taken about September 20, 1893.[4]

35. **Sterna forsteri** Nutt. FORSTER'S TERN.

A rare autumn visitant along the coast. The records are: *Ipswich*, one taken by Mr. C. J. Maynard, September, 1870;[5] *Coast*, two or three young known to have occurred "within a year," *i. e.*, about 1872;[6] *Chatham*, "a number" seen by Dr. J. A. Allen in August, 1885;[7] *Monomoy Island*, one in young plumage taken October 2, 1888, by John C. Cahoon.[8]

36. **Sterna hirundo** Linn. COMMON TERN.

An abundant local summer resident along the coast. Casual inland.*

(February 6) May 1 to October 24 (November 14).

Berkshire: Occasional. **Bristol County**: "A common summer resident occurring up the rivers in fall." **Cambridge**: Casual in September. **Cohasset**: "Rather common in early autumn." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant" [formerly]. **Ipswich**: "Abundant in summer after July." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Very rare." One instance. **Templeton**: "Rare straggler." **Wellesley**: "Casual on lakes in summer."

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[1] Stearns & Coues; New Eng. Bird Life, 1883, pt. II, p. 356.

[2] X. Y. Z.; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXIV, May 28, 1885, p. 347.

[3] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 10, Oct., 1891, p. 158.

[4] Mackay; Auk, Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan., 1894, p. 85.

[5] Brewster; Amer. Nat., Vol. VI, No. 5, May, 1872, p. 306.

[6] Purdie; *ibid.*, Vol. VII, No. 11, Nov., 1873, p. 693.

[7] Allen; Revised List Birds Mass., 1886, p. 227.

[8] Cahoon; O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 2, Feb., 1889, p. 28.

* Mackay; The Terns of Muskeget, Auk, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan., 1895, pp. 32–48; part II, *ibid.*, Vol. XIII, No. 1, Jan., 1896, pp. 47–55; part III, *ibid.*, Vol. XIV, No. 4, Oct., 1897, pp. 383–390; part IV, *ibid.*, Vol. XV, No. 2, Apr., 1898, pp. 268–272. The Terns of Penekese Island, *ibid.*, Vol. XIV, No. 3, July, 1897, pp. 278–284. The Terns of Muskeget and Penekese, *ibid.*, Vol. XVI, No. 3, July, 1899, pp. 259–266. Howe; The Terns of .... the Weepecket Islands, *ibid.*, Vol. XIV, No. 2, Apr., 1897, pp. 203–205.

37. **Sterna paradisæa** Brünn. ARCTIC TERN.

An uncommon local summer resident along the coast. Casual inland.* Bred in Beverley in 1846, and at Ipswich in 1869.

May to October.

Essex County: "Summer visitant. Rare." **Ipswich**: Formerly bred. **Nantucket**: "Not very common." **Wellesley**: "Casual inland." Two fall specimens at Lake Cochituate.

38. **Sterna dougalli** Montag. ROSEATE TERN.

A common local summer resident along the coast.* Bred on islands in Beverley Harbour in 1846, and at Ipswich in 1869.

May 1 to October 4.

Bristol County: "Common summer resident." **Cohasset**: "One instance." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rare." **Ipswich**: Formerly bred. **Nantucket**: "Common."

39. **Sterna sandvicensis acuflavida** (Cabot). CABOT'S TERN.

Accidental from the south. Two records: *Chatham*, an immature bird taken, August, 1865;[1] *Monomoy Island*, near Chatham, a young bird taken October 2, 1888, by J. C. Cahoon.[2]

40. **Sterna maxima** Bodd. ROYAL TERN.

Accidental from the south. Two records exist: *Nantucket*, a pair were taken by Messrs. William Brewster and C. J. Maynard, July 1, 1874.[3] Mr. Maynard writes that they were "evidently breeding." *Chatham*, a female was taken July 29, 1889.[4]

41. **Sterna fuliginosa** Gmel. SOOTY TERN.

Accidental from the South. The records are: *Lawrence*, on the Merrimack River, an adult male taken October 29, 1876;[5] *Williamstown*, near the Hoosac River, September [1876];[6] and *Chatham*, three seen by Mr. W. A. Jeffries, September, 1877.[7]

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* See references under *Sterna hirundo*.

[1] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 644, p. 45 of separate.

[2] Brewster; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan., 1887, pp. 66, 67.

[3] Brewster; Amer. Sportsman, Vol. V, Jan. 16, 1875, p. 249.

[4] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XV, No. 7, July, 1890, p. 110.

[5] Deane; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, p. 27.

[6] Tenney; Amer. Nat., Vol. XI, No. 4, Apr., 1877, p. 243.

[7] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XIX, 1878, p. 308.

42. **Sterna antillarum** (Less.). LEAST TERN.

A not uncommon summer resident on the coast.* It breeds on Martha's Vineyard, Muskeget Island, Cape Cod and formerly on Penekese Island.

Cohasset: "One instance." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Not common." **Ipswich**: Formerly bred. **Nantucket**: "Fairly common."

43. **Rynchops nigra** Linn. BLACK SKIMMER.

A very rare and irregular summer visitant along the coast. Mr. William Brewster was informed by a Nantucket fisherman that it bred on Muskeget Island about 1830. The records are: *Cape Cod*, "flocks," July, 1605;[1] *Sandwich*, three specimens August 19, 1879;[2] *Falmouth*, Wood's Holl, a young bird taken August 19, 1879, by John F. Carlton[3] and now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History; *Boston Harbour*, Petock's Island, one was taken August 20, 1879.[2] In addition to these, there is a second specimen in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History, labelled *Falmouth*.

44. **Xema sabinii** (Sab.). SABINE'S GULL.

Accidental from the far north. The records are: *Boston Harbour*, an immature specimen was taken on September 27, 1874, by Mr. H. W. Diamond.[4] This bird is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster. *Cape Cod*, an immature bird was taken in 1888;[5] near *North Truro*, a fine adult female was shot August 21, 1889.[6]

45. **Larus philadelphia** (Ord). BONAPARTE'S GULL.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and an uncommon winter resident: occasional inland.

May 10 to June 9; July 31 to November 25. Winter.

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* See references under *Sterna hirundo*.

[1] Voyages of Samuel de Champlain; 1604–1610, ed. 1878, Vol. II, p. 87: See Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VII, No. 2, Apr., 1882, p. 125.

[2] Deane; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 4, Oct., 1879, p. 243.

[3] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XX, May 7, 1879, p. 277 in footnote.

[4] Brewster; Amer. Sportsman, Vol. V, Mar. 13, 1875, p. 370.

[5] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 6, June, 1889, p. 95.

[6] Miller; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1890, p. 227.

Berkshire: "Rare transient visitant in the spring and autumn." **Bristol County**: "Common on migrations." **Cohasset**: "Common in fall." **Essex County**: "September to May. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common in August and September." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Rare visitor." **Wellesley**: "Migrant. Casual on lakes."

46. **Larus atricilla** Linn. LAUGHING GULL.

A not uncommon local summer resident, breeding on Muskeget Island;[1] casual island.

May 8 to October 1.

Essex County: "Autumn. Rare." **Ipswich**: Recorded. **Nantucket**: "Common."

47. **Larus marinus** Linn. BLACK-BACKED GULL.

A common winter resident on the coast, occasionally visiting the ponds, creeks and rivers a short distance inland. Birds presumably barren remain throughout the summer.

Late August to May 27; July and August.

Bristol County: "Rather common winter visitant off the coast." **Cambridge**: [Occasional on Fresh Pond.] **Cohasset**: "Common in fall and winter, rare in spring." **Essex County**: "Winter. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common throughout the fall and winter." **Nantucket**: "Common."

48. **Larus argentatus** Brünn. HERRING GULL.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, and winter resident along the coast. Not uncommon on inland bodies of water. In summer, it is now known on our coast only in flocks of presumably barren birds. It is not improbable that it formerly bred in the State, the only record, however,— and this, we believe, open to question — is of a pair said to have nested on the middle We[e]-pecket Island, Buzzards Bay, in the summer of 1888.[2]

October 6 to May 1; Summer.

Amherst: "A few taken at Belchertown Ponds." **Berkshire**: Extremely rare. **Bristol County**: "Abundant winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Occasionally seen flying over." **Cambridge**: Abundant winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall, winter and spring. Barren birds stay all summer." **Dedham**: "One seen flying over." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant resident." **Nantucket**: "Common."

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[1] Mackay; Auk, Vol. X, No. 4, Oct., 1893, pp. 333–336.

[2] Mackay; Auk, Vol. IX, No. 3, July, 1892, p. 226.

Springfield: "Common winter visitant." Wellesley: Frequent in spring and fall.

49. **Larus delawarensis** Ord. RING-BILLED GULL.

A not uncommon migrant in spring and autumn.

July 31 to October 19; June.

Essex County: "Winter. Common." [?] Ipswich: "Not uncommon migrant." Wellesley: "Casual migrant." Lake Cochituate.

Note: *Larus kumlieni* Brewst. KUMLIEN'S GULL. Probably a not uncommon winter visitant.

50. **Larus glaucus** Brünn. GLAUCOUS GULL.

A rare winter visitant from the north.

November 30 to April 1.

51. **Larus leucopterus** Faber. ICELAND GULL.

A very rare winter visitant to the coast. There are but two definite records: *Boston Milldam*, "an immature specimen [was procured] on the 31st of January, 1880. It was in company with another of the same species and from twenty to thirty Herring Gulls."[1] Near Boston, an immature specimen was taken in November, 1882.[2] Peabody in his list (1839, p. 381) inserts it "on the authority of Dr. [T. M.] Brewer who obtained it near Boston."

Essex County: "Winter. Common." [An evident error.]

52. **Pagophila alba** (Gunn.). IVORY GULL.

Accidental from the far north: there is but one record: *Monomoy Island*, one was shot after a northwest blow, December 1, 1886, by one of the men of the Life Saving Station.[3]

53. **Rissa tridactyla** (Linn.). KITTIWAKE GULL.

A common winter resident off the coast; casual inland.

October 2 to March 1.

Bristol County: "Uncommon winter visitant off the coast; common in the fall." Cohasset: "Common in fall and winter." Essex County:

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[1] Bangs; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, No. 2, Apr., 1881, p. 124.

[2] Cory; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan., 1882, p. 60.

[3] Cahoon; O. & O., Vol. XII, No. 12, Dec., 1887, p. 206.

"Winter. Common." **Ipswich**: "A few" in fall and winter. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Templeton**: "A rare straggler from the coast, after the prevalence of easterly storms."

54. **Megalestris skua** (Brünn.). SKUA.

A pelagic species, casual off the coast in late summer and autumn. There are but two records; the specimen taken over one hundred miles off shore was too far from land to be really included as a Massachusetts bird, *i. e.* George's [Banks], one was "captured alive by means of a hook," and was kept alive on a fishing vessel. This bird was found dead on the 18th of July [1878] by one of Prof. Baird's party at the Fort Wharf, Gloucester.[1] The specimen is now in the U. S. National Museum. *Nantucket Shoals*, two were seen on October 11, 1883;[2] *Pollock Rip*, a female was taken September 10, 1884, by N. S. Goss.[3]

55. **Stercorarius pomarinus** (Temm.). POMARINE JAEGER.

A not uncommon spring and autumn visitant off the coast, occurring rarely in summer. A female was taken on the Merrimack River, July 5, 1889.[4]

May 23; July 5 to [October 30].

Bristol County: "Abundant in Buzzards Bay fall of 1886."

56. **Stercorarius longicaudus** Vieill. LONG-TAILED JAEGER.

A rare migrant off the coast in spring and autumn, rare in winter.

Nantucket: "Occasional."

57. **Stercorarius parasiticus** (Linn.). PARASITIC JAEGER.

A fairly common visitant to the coast in spring, summer and autumn. Rare in winter.

May 31 to (July 15); July to September 25; January and February.

Bristol County: "Abundant in Buzzards Bay fall of 1886." **Cohasset**: "Not uncommon in fall—rare in winter." **Essex County**: "Winter. Rare."

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[1] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 4, Oct., 1878, p. 188.

[2] Extract Ann. Rep. Comm. Fish and Fisheries, 1882, pp. 323, 324.

[3] Goss; Auk, Vol. I, No. 4, Oct., 1884, p. 395.

[4] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 11, Nov., 1889, p. 176.

58. **Arenaria interpres** (Linn.). TURNSTONE.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant on the coast. Casual inland.

May 1 to 26; (June 24) July 27 to September 15.

Bristol County: "Rather common transient visitant along coast." **Cohasset**: "Common in fall, rare in spring." **Essex County**: "Last of May and August. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Rare autumn visitor."

59. **Hæmatopus palliatus** Temm. AMERICAN OYSTER-CATCHER.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Boston Harbour*, one was shot from a flock, prior to the summer of 1814;[1] *Marshfield*, a pair were procured by Daniel Webster and presented to the Boston Society of Natural History;[2] *Chatham*, one was shot in April, 1885, at Monomoy Island, by Alonzo Nye;[3] *Chatham*, an adult male and a female, probably its mate, shot August [20], 1899, by Mr. Charles A. Hardy.[4]

60. **Squatarola squatarola** (Linn.). BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.

A rather common spring and autumn migrant on the coast. Casual inland.*

April 15 to May 26 (June 18); July 8 to November 16 (December).

Bristol County: "Rather common transient visitant." **Cohasset**: "Rather common in spring and fall." **Dedham**: Recorded. **Essex County**: "May, and August to November. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor." June.

61. **Charadrius dominicus** Müll. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.

Formerly a rare spring, but common autumn migrant: now rare in the autumn. Casual inland.†

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[1] Wilson; Amer. Orn., Vol. VIII, 1814, p. 17.

[2] Baird, Brewer and Ridgway; Water Birds, Vol. I, 1874, p. 113.

[3] Brewster; Auk, Vol. II, No. 4, Oct., 1885, p. 384, and Cahoon; O. & O., Vol. X, No. 10, Oct., 1885, p. 160.

[4] Brewster; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, p. 136.

* Mackay; Auk, Vol. IX, No. 2, Apr., 1892, pp. 143–152.

† Mackay; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, pp. 17–24.

May; August 12 to October 27 (November 19).

Bristol County: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Cohasset**: "Rare in fall." **Dedham**: Recorded. **Essex County**: "May, and August to November. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Not uncommon transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Formerly abundant, now rare." **Springfield**: "Rare autumn visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare migrant." **Wellesley**: "Occasional on lake shores, marshes, etc."

62. **Ægialitis wilsoni** (Ord). WILSON'S PLOVER.

Accidental from the south. Although early writers include this species as "abundant at Nahant in August, 1838" on the authority of Dr. Brewer, the latter refuted the statement. The only tenable record is: *Gernet Pt.*, [not in Conn. as originally published] one was shot on August 22, 1877, by Mr. Arthur S. Fiske.[1]

63. **Ægialitis vocifera** (Linn.). KILLDEER PLOVER.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and a rare local summer resident, breeding at Martha's Vineyard, Taunton and Springfield. A very unusual flight occurred along the New England coast in November, 1888, when numbers were blown northward by a hurricane. Many of these birds remained throughout the winter that season.

March 1 to November 28.

Amherst: "Occasional, by the Connecticut, but very rare in Amherst." **Berkshire**: "Formerly common, now very rare." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant. Rare summer visitant." **Cambridge**: "Accidental visitant. Two instances, September." **Cohasset**: "Very rare or accidental in fall." **Dedham**: "Taken at West Dedham." **Essex County**: "April and August. Rare." **Ipswich**: "Rare." **Nantucket**: "Formerly abundant, now rare." **Springfield**: "A rare summer resident." Common August, 1899. **Wellesley**: "Rare in spring and fall."

64. **Ægialitis semipalmata** Bonap. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.

A common spring and abundant autumn migrant on the coast. Occasional inland.

Last of April to June; July 12 to October 28.

Berkshire: "Rare transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "One record, August." **Cambridge**:

[1] Coues; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan., 1882, pp. 58–59.

Rare in spring, sometimes common in August and September. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall, common in spring." **Essex County**: "Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor." One instance. **Wellesley**: "Occasional inland in fall on lake shores."

65. **Ægialitis meloda** (Ord). PIPING PLOVER.

A not uncommon summer resident and migrant along the coast. Casual inland.

(March 26) April 8 to August 10.

Amherst: One instance. May. **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant along coast. A few breed." **Cohasset**: "Rather common in late summer." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rare." **Ipswich**: A few summer. Breeds on sand dunes. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Wellesley**: "Sometimes rather common in fall along Lake Cochituate." **Springfield**: "One record only." Amherst.

Note: *Ægialitis meloda circumcincta* Ridgw. BELTED PIPING PLOVER.

Although two specimens apparently referable to this subspecies have been taken in Massachusetts (Marshfield, April 20, 1896,[1] and East Sandwich, April 5, 1884, by Dr. Charles W. Townsend) we are of the opinion, that, as both are males and spring birds, it is more likely that they are cases of individual variation of *Æ. meloda*, rather than stragglers from the far west.

66. **Himantopus mexicanus** (Müll.). BLACK-NECKED STILT.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Massachusetts*, Mr. C. J. Maynard "gives it, on the authority of gunners and others," as occasionally seen along the sandy beaches.[2] *Massachusetts*, two specimens seen in the Boston Market by Mr. G. A. Boardman, which were taken in the State.[3] There is also a specimen in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy labelled from *Lynn* (No. 57039).

67. **Recurvirostra americana** (Linn.). AMERICAN AVOCET.

Accidental from the west. The records are: *Natick*, Lake

[1] Brackett; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 3, July, 1896, p. 256.

[2] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 143.

[3] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 638, pp. 39, 40 of separate.

Cochituate, one example taken October 19, 1880;[1] *Lynn*, two were shot "years ago on Lynn marsh;"[2] *Ipswich Neck*, three shot September 13, 1896, by Mr. A. B. Clark.[3]

68. **Numenius longirostris** Wils. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.

A now very rare or even accidental migrant.

July 20 to October 18.

Berkshire: "Accidental visitant." **Dedham**: Recorded. **Essex County**: "Rather rare." **Nantucket**: "Very rare."

69. **Numenius hudsonicus** Lath. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.

A rare spring, and rather uncommon autumn migrant on the coast. Casual inland.

April 10 to May 19; (June 23) July 14 to October 1.

Brookline: "One instance. May." **Cohasset**: "Rather common in early autumn." **Dedham**: Recorded. **Ipswich**: "Not common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "A rare migrant." Two instances.

70. **Numenius borealis** (Forst.). ESQUIMO CURLEW.

Formerly a common autumn migrant on the coast, accidental in spring. Now very rare.*

End of May; July 15 to October 1.

Bristol County: "Two records, September 18 and 21." **Cohasset**: "Formerly not very rare, now only accidental." **Nantucket**: "Formerly abundant, now scarce."

71. **Limosa hæmastica** (Linn.). HUDSONIAN GODWIT.

A rare spring, and irregular but common autumn migrant on the coast.

April 29 to May 25; July 15 to November 3.

Bristol County: "One instance, September." **Dedham**: "Occasionally shot." **Essex County**: "August to November. Rare." **Ipswich**: "Two instances. August 29 and September 18." **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Wellesley**: "Migrant."

72. **Limosa fedoa** (Linn.). MARBLED GODWIT.

Formerly a rare, and now, a very rare, spring and autumn

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[1] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, No. 2, Apr., 1881, p. 123.

[2] Osgood; Shooting and Fishing, Vol. IX, No. 12, Oct. 30, 1890, p. 11.

[3] Kennard; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 2, Apr., 1897, p. 212.

* Mackay; Auk, Vol. IX, No. 1, Jan., 1892, pp. 16–21.

migrant on the coast. Mr. Fletcher Osgood was informed that "back in the '40's probably" it bred "now and then on the Lynn marsh."[1]

May 20; July 17 through August.

Dedham: "One instance." **Essex County**: "August. Rare."

73. **Macrorrhamphus griseus** (Gmel.). DOWITCHER.

A rather uncommon autumn, but rare spring migrant on the coast. Occasional inland.*

(March 8) May 1 to June 1; (June 18); July 9 to September 30.

Bristol County: "Rather common transient visitant." **Cohasset**: "Common in fall, less so in spring." **Dedham**: "Occasionally shot." **Essex County**: "May and August. Common." **Ipswich**: One instance. August. **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Rare migrant." **Wellesley**: "Occasional, sometimes not very uncommon in fall on lake shores."

74. **Macrorrhamphus griseus scolopaceus** (Say). LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.

A rare straggler in autumn from the west.*

August 29 to November 3.

Nantucket: "Scarce."

75. **Micropalama himantopus** (Bonap.). STILT SANDPIPER.

An irregular, but not uncommon autumn migrant on the coast. Casual inland.

July 19 to September 29.

Cohasset: "Rare in fall." **Ipswich**: Recorded. **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Wellesley**: "Accidental inland." July at Needham.

76. **Symphemia semipalmata** (Gmel.). WILLET.

A rare spring and autumn migrant along the coast. It undoubtedly bred formerly, near New Bedford[2] and on Muskeget Island.[3] Occasional inland.

May 2 to 31 (June 15); July 8 to last of September.

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[1] Osgood; Shooting and Fishing, Vol. IX, No. 1, Oct. 30, 1890, p. 12.

* Howe; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, pp. 157–162.

[2] Audubon; Birds of Amer., Vol. V, 1842, p. 324.

[3] Baird, Brewer and Ridgway; Water Birds, Vol. I, 1884, p. 287.

Berkshire: "Accidental visitant. Williamstown, one record." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Cohasset**: "Rare in fall." **Dedham**: Recorded. **Essex County**: "August. Rare." **Ipswich**: Occasional. **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn visitor." **Wellesley**: "One example, Lake Cochituate in autumn."

77. **Totanus melanoleucus** (Gmel.). GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.

An abundant spring, and common autumn migrant. According to Dr. J. A. Allen "a few linger in summer."

April 4 to May 29; (June 15); July 8 to November 12.

Berkshire: "Not rare transient visitant in the spring and autumn." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Common in autumn, abundant in spring." **Dedham**: "Rather common migrant." **Essex County**: "May, and August to the middle of October." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "A common spring and autumn visitant." **Templeton**: "A rare migrant. Formerly common." **Wellesley**: "Occasional on lake shores in autumn and spring after storms."

78. **Totanus flavipes** (Gmel.). LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.

An uncommon spring, an abundant autumn migrant.

May 3 to June 2 (June 15); July 6 to September 29.

Brookline: "A rare migrant." **Cambridge**: "Rare in May, sometimes common in August and early September." **Cohasset**: "Numerous in fall, common in spring." **Dedham**: "Rather common migrant." **Essex County**: "May and August. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "A rare spring and autumn visitor." **Templeton**: "A rare migrant." **Wellesley**: "Frequently taken on ponds and streams."

79. **Helodromas solitarius** (Wils.). SOLITARY SANDPIPER.

A rather common spring and autumn migrant, especially inland. "Stragglers sometimes remain in summer," according to Dr. J. A. Allen.

May 2 to May 26 (June); July 20 to the last of October.

Amherst: "Uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant, especially in spring." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rare in spring and autumn." **Dedham**: "Common migrant." **Essex County**: "September and October. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: "Two or three seen every August." **Nantucket**: "Not abundant." **Springfield**: "Common early autumn and late spring vis-

itor." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." [Doubtless an error]. **Wellesley**: "Migrant."

80. **Actitis macularia** (Linn.). SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

A very common summer resident.

April 19 to October 5 (November 6).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "A not uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common in spring and fall; a few breed." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common in summer." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

81. **Pavoncella pugnax** (Linn.). RUFF.

Accidental from the Old World. The records are: *Newburyport Marshes*, an adult female taken May 20, 1871;[1] *Chatham*, a young male [female?] shot September 12, 1880, as per label on the specimen which is now in the mounted collection of the Brookline High School.[2]

82. **Bartramia longicauda** (Bechst.). BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.

Formerly a not uncommon summer resident, but now occurring chiefly as an uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and breeding locally.

April 10 to October 1.

Amherst: "A rare summer resident, not uncommon in the fall." **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant in the spring and autumn." **Bristol County**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Cambridge**: Not common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "One instance." **Essex County**: "April, and August to October. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Not uncommon transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Rather rare summer resident, breeding in Russell and Blandford." **Templeton**: "Not rare in the autumn." [Breeds at Winchendon. — Brewster]. **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant."

83. **Ereunetes pusillus** (Linn.). SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.

[1] Brewster; Amer. Nat., Vol. VI, No. 5, May, 1872, p. 306.

[2] Forest and Stream, Vol. XV, No. 10, Oct. 7, 1880, p. 186.

A common spring and abundant autumn migrant. Birds presumably barren remain on the coast all summer.

May 1 to May 25; (June 25) July 3 to October 8.

Berkshire: "Transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Abundant transient visitant." **Cambridge**: Very common in August and September. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall, common in spring." **Essex County**: "May and September. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant transient visitant, more common on beach than on marshes." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Templeton**: "Rare." **Wellesley**: "Occasional on lake shores."

84. **Ereunetes occidentalis** Lawr. WESTERN SANDPIPER.

A not uncommon autumn migrant on the coast occurring with flocks of *E. pusillus*.

July 19 to September 19.

Nantucket: "Not uncommon."

85. **Tryngites subruficollis** (Vieill.). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.

A rare (spring) and autumn migrant on the coast.

[Spring]; July 28 to September 24.

Essex County: "Autumn. Very rare." **Ipswich**: Three instances. **Nantucket**: "Scarce."

86. **Calidris arenaria** (Linn.). SANDERLING.

A common spring and autumn migrant on the coast, wintering occasionally and with apparent regularity on Muskeget Island. Casual inland. Its reported nesting at Ipswich [1] requires confirmation.

May 19 to June 3; (June 24) July 6 to October 24 (December 13); Winter.

Bristol County: "Common transient visitant along the beaches." **Cambridge**: Casual. One instance, September. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in fall." **Essex County**: "May, and August to November. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Rare autumn visitor." **Wellesley**: "Migrant. . . . occasional on lake shores after storms in fall."

87. **Tringa minutilla** Vieill. LEAST SANDPIPER.

A common spring and abundant autumn migrant.

(April 18) May 13 to June 4; July 4 to October 13.

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[1] Brown; O. & O., Vol. XVII, No. 9, Sept., 1892, p. 140.

Amherst: "Occasional in the spring at Adam's Pond." **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Abundant transient visitant.' **Brookline**: "A not uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: A very common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in the fall, common in the spring." **Essex County**: "May and August. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant transient visitant, more common on marshes than on beach." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare." **Wellesley**: "Occasional on shores of ponds and streams."

88. **Tringa maculata** Vieill. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

A rare spring but abundant autumn migrant, possibly winters accidentally.

April 9 to May 16; July 20 to November 11 (late November).

Berkshire: "Transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Cambridge**: Irregular and uncommon in September and October. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall, rare in spring." **Dedham**: "Rather common migrant." **Essex County**: "September. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Tolerably common autumn visitant." **Wellesley**: Occasional.

89. **Tringa bairdii** Coues. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.

A rare autumn migrant. It has been taken at Boston Harbour, Marblehead, Monomoy (Cape Cod), Swampscott and Ipswich.

August 15 to August 30.

Essex County: "Very abundant in 1852, but I have not seen any since. —J[illson]." **Ipswich**: One instance.

90. **Tringa fusicollis** Vieill. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant on the coast. Casual inland.

May 15 to 30; July 15 to October 15.

Cohasset: "Rare in fall." **Ipswich**: "Irregular and at times common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Common autumn migrant."

91. **Tringa maritima** BRÜNN. PURPLE SANDPIPER.

A not uncommon autumn and winter visitant to rocky shores. Accidental inland.

September 6 to [March 1].

Cambridge: Casual, one instance, October. **Cohasset**: "Not rare in late fall and winter." **Essex County**: "Winter. Rather rare." **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor." One instance, November.

92. **Tringa ferruginea** Brünn. CURLEW SANDPIPER.

Accidental from the Old World. The records are: *Cape Ann*, one taken in the autumn of 1865;[1] *East Boston*, one taken early in May, 1866;[2] *Nahant*, one taken about 1869;[3] *Ipswich*, one taken about 1875;[4] *Cape Cod*, one taken about May 10, 1878;[3] *Chatham*, a male taken August 26, 1889, and now in the mounted collection of the Brookline High School.[5]

93. **Tringa canutus** Linn. KNOT.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant along the coast, rarely wintering. Casual inland.*

May 11 to June 5 (June 15); July 13 to October 28; Winter. **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant. Not so common inland." **Cohasset**: "Rare in spring, fairly common in the fall." **Ipswich**: "Rather uncommon transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor." **Wellesley**: "Casual inland." Lake Cochituate.

94. **Tringa alpina** Linn. EUROPEAN DUNLIN.

Accidental from the Old World. Mr. Charles J. Paine, Jr., permits us to record here for the first time the capture of this species in Massachusetts, on the basis of a female taken at *Chatham*, August 11, 1900, by Mr. J. S. Cochrane. This specimen is now in Mr. William Brewster's collection (No. 48598).

95. **Tringa alpina pacifica** (Coues). RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.

A rare spring and not uncommon autumn migrant on the coast.

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[1] Samuels; Ornithology and Oölogy of N. E., 1867, p. 444.
[2] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 2, July, 1876, pp. 51, 52.
[3] Deane; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1879, p. 124.
[4] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVII, 1875, p. 446.
[5] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XV, No. 7, July, 1890, p. 110.
*Mackay; Auk, Vol. X, No. 1, Jan., 1893, pp. 25–35.

Occasional inland. According to Dr. J. A. Allen "a few sometimes remain in summer."

March 15 to May 15 (June 18); September 17 to December 10 (December 24).

Bristol County: "Rather common transient visitant in fall." **Cambridge**: Casual, one instance, October. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare in fall." **Dedham**: "A few taken." **Essex County**: "May and September. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon transient visitant, occasionally in large flocks." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Tolerably common autumn visitor," rare in spring. **Wellesley**: "Occasional on Neponset Meadows in fall."

96. **Gallinago delicata** (Ord). WILSON'S SNIPE.

A common spring and autumn migrant, occurring rarely as a winter resident on Cape Cod and at other "favorable localities." It has been reported as breeding at Brookline[1] and perhaps at South Sherborne, at which latter place half-grown young were found August 1.[2] Their breeding in the State, however, needs confirmation.

(February 28) March 20 to May 18; August 1 to November 30; Winter.

Amherst: "Few instances." **Berkshire**: "Rare transient spring and autumn visitant." **Bristol County**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "An uncommon migrant." Found breeding. **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rather common in fall in the marshes in dry seasons." **Dedham**: "Common migrant." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." [?] **Ipswich**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor." Also recorded in mid-summer and winter. **Templeton**: "A rare transient visitant." **Wellesley**: "Migrant .... common locally in spring and fall."

97. **Philohela minor** (Gmel.). AMERICAN WOODCOCK.

A common spring and autumn migrant; and as a summer resident now rare in the eastern part of the State, but still not uncommon in the western portions, though yearly becoming rarer. Perhaps accidentally wintering.

(February 18 and 20) March 19 to November 25 (December 10).

[1] Francis; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 4, Oct., 1883, p. 243.

[2] Morse; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 17.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Not rare summer resident; common in migrations." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon summer resident, common in migrations." **Brookline**: "Not uncommon migrant, and rare summer resident." **Cambridge**: Summer resident. Formerly common, fast becoming rare. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare summer resident, more common as a fall migrant." **Dedham**: "Rapidly becoming scarce." **Essex County**: "Summer resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Summer resident. A few." **Nantucket**: [One instance.]. **Springfield**: "Regular spring and autumn visitor.... tolerably common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Migrant. A few breed."

98. **Crymophilus fulicarius** (Linn.). RED PHALAROPE.

An irregular but not uncommon spring and autumn migrant off the coast. There was a remarkable flight in May, 1892, along the South shore.* This species and *Phalaropus lobatus* are off-shore migrants, and as a rule are only driven in by storms. Accidental inland.

May 1 to 23; August 31 to November 2.

Cohasset: "Abundant at times in fall and spring." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor." September. **Wellesley**: "Accidental." October.

99. **Phalaropus lobatus** (Linn.). NORTHERN PHALAROPE.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant off the coast. Casual inland.

May 4 to May 25; August 12 to October 13.

Bristol County: "Rather uncommon transient visitor." **Cohasset**: "Rather numerous at times off shore." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor." October. **Wellesley**: "One example."

100. **Steganopus tricolor** Vieill. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.

A very rare spring and autumn migrant to the coast. There are but few definite records: near *Boston*, one was given to Audubon in the winter of 1833 (?) by John Bethune;[1] *Nahant*, a male taken

* Mackay; Auk, Vol. IX, No. 3, July, 1892, pp. 294–298, Miller; *ibid.*, pp. 298–299, and F. B. W.; O. & O., Vol. XVII, No. 7, July, 1892, p. 109.

[1] Audubon; Birds of America, Vol. V, 1842, p. 300.

by Mr. George O. Welch, May [2], 1874,[1] now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History; *Nantucket*, a specimen taken by Mr. George H. Mackay, August 31, 1889.[2]

101. **Plegadis autumnalis** (Hasselq.). GLOSSY IBIS.

Accidental from the south. The records are: Of the 1850 flight,* there are the following Massachusetts records: *Cambridge*, at Fresh Pond, one shot from a flock of three, May 8, and now in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History;[3] *Concord*, one shot by [Mr. Buttrick] in early May, is also in the mounted collection of the Boston Society;[4] *Middleboro*, two shot out of a flock of three on May 6 or 7, and now in the Brown University collection;[5] *Nantucket*, one taken in September, 1869.[6] Of the 1878 flight, the following are recorded: *Eastham*, one shot May 4, by Augustus Denton and now in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy;[7] *Orleans*, an adult shot on May 5;[8] *East Orleans*, one also shot on May 5;[7] *Wellesley*, the following record must be included though very indefinite: "Mr. [A. L.] Babcock reports seeing a pair exhibited at Framingham many years ago, which were taken at Lake Cochituate."[9]

102. **Tantalus loculator** Linn. WOOD IBIS.

Accidental from the south. There are but two records: *Georgetown*, one taken by Frank Hale, June 19, 1880;[10] *Seekonk*, a young male taken on July 17, 1896, and now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.[11]

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[1] Baird, Brewer & Ridgway; Water Birds, Vol. I, 1884, p. 338.

[2] Mackay; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, p. 120.

* Browne; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1887, pp. 97–100.

[3] Cabot; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. III, 1851, p. 313. (Recorded earlier in local daily papers.)

[4] Stearns and Coues; N. E. Bird Life, Vol. II, 1883, p. 255.

[5] Cabot; *loc. cit.*, p. 314.

[6] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 637; p. 39 of separate.

[7] Cory and Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1878, p. 152.

[8] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1878, p. 151.

[9] Morse; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 14.

[10] Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1883, p. 185.

[11] Brewster; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 4, Oct., 1896, p. 341.

103. **Ardea herodias** Linn. Great Blue Heron.

A rather common migrant; rare in winter.

March 17 to May (June 25); July 15 to November 26 (Winter).

Amherst: Occasional in spring and fall. **Berkshire**: "Not common, chiefly in spring and autumn, ... no positive evidence of its breeding." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "A not uncommon migrant." Winter. **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. Occasional in summer. **Cohasset**: "Common in fall and spring." **Dedham**: "Regular visitor in the migrations." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common in September." **Springfield**: "A transient visitor." **Templeton**: "A rare summer resident, [?] common in the fall." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

104. **Ardea egretta** Gmel. American Egret.

An occasional summer visitant. There are records from the following localities: Ashland, Dedham, Hudson, Ipswich, Lynn, Nantucket, North Hadley, Plymouth, Quincy, Springfield, Topsfield, Wellesley, West Brookfield and Westford. The last record is: *Nantucket*, one taken September 23, 1890.[1]

April, May, August, September, November.

105. **Ardea cærulea** Linn. Little Blue Heron.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Eastern Massachusetts*, "a specimen in the State agricultural Cabinet";[2] *Cohasset*, a male in immature plumage shot about 1852 by a Mr. Morse;[3] *Newton*, seen "on one or two occasions in autumn" by Mr. C. J. Maynard;[4] *Ipswich*, one taken August 10, 1881, and now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History; *Bourne*, a flock of about six, all in white plumage was seen by Mr. O. Bangs, in midsummer 1881: one was shot by Mr. A. Hardy.

106. **Ardea candidissima** Gmel. Snowy Heron.

An accidental visitant from the south. The records are: Near

[1] Mackay; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, p. 120.

[2] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 86.

[3] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XIX, 1878, p. 259.

[4] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 143 and Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 637, p. 39 of separate.

Boston, one killed in 1862;[1] *Northampton*, one was taken prior to 1887 by E. O. Damon;[2] *Nantucket*, one taken at Hummock Pond, March, 1881,[3] by one of the men of the Life Saving Station.

107. **Nycticorax violaceus** (Linn.). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.

An accidental visitant from the south. There is some evidence of its having possibly bred on Cape Cod in 1891, where an old and a young bird were taken on July 8 and 18 respectively. The records are: *Ashland* [?], one taken in 1857, *teste* A. L. Babcock;[4] *Lynn*, one taken in October, 1862;[5] *Somerville*, a young bird was taken July 30, 1878;[6] *Provincetown*, an adult male taken on July 8,[7] an adult seen, and a young female taken on July 18, 1891;[8] *Malden*, one was shot by a Mr. Haley about 1893.[9]

108. **Nycticorax nycticorax nævius** (Bodd.). BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.

A common summer resident, wintering locally in small numbers near the coast.

April 1 to November 1; Winter.

Amherst: Taken near Connecticut River. **Berkshire**: Summer resident, not common. **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident in southern part of County." **Brookline**: "A permanent resident." **Cambridge**: A permanent resident; most common in August and September. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in summer." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant." Common. **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Not uncommon summer resident."

109. **Butorides virescens** (Linn.). GREEN HERON.

A common summer resident.

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[1] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, pp. 85, 86.

[2] Clark; Birds of Amherst, 1887, p. 46.

[3] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1882, p. 251.

[4] Morse; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 15.

[5] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 637, p. 39 of separate.

[6] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1879, pp. 124, 125.

[7] Small; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 4, Apr., 1891, p. 64.

[8] Small; *ibid.*, No. 9, Sept., 1891, p. 135.

[9] Forbush; *in litteris* and Auk, Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan., 1894, p. 55.

April 16 to October.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident. Not abundant." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "A summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Summer resident. Common." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

110. **Ardetta exilis** (Gmel.). LEAST BITTERN.

A not uncommon, but very local summer resident, mainly near the coast.

April 15 to September 1.

Amherst: "One instance. Northampton." **Brookline**: "Formerly a summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rather common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Five taken .... in 1874." **Essex County**: "May. Rare." **Springfield**: "Rare." **Wellesley**: "Rare or scarce summer resident."

111. **Botaurus lentiginosus** (Montag.). AMERICAN BITTERN.

A somewhat local, but fairly common summer resident. Casual in winter.

(January 5) March 31 to November 11 (December 30).

Amherst: "A rare but regular summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Not common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon summer resident, more common in migrations." **Brookline**: "An uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Not common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Rather common." **Dedham**: "Rather common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Not common summer resident."

112. **Olor columbianus** (Ord). WHISTLING SWAN.

Although "not uncommon" two centuries ago, it is now only accidental. The recent records are: *Nahant*, a specimen in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History, without data, is probably the one referred to by Brewer (1879) and Mr. William Brewster[1] as having been shot about 1864 by a Mr. Taylor; *Ipswich*, seen occasionally by Mr. F. E. Le Baron "in for-

[1] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1879, p. 125.

mer years";[1] *Nantucket*, one shot March 4, 1878, on Coskata Pond by Mr. F. B. Chadwick, and in the possession of Mr. A. S. Sweet of Nantucket: it was first seen on Sacacha Pond, on December 27, 1877;[2] *Somerset*, five were seen flying over on October 16, 1880, by Elisha Slade;[3] *Middleboro*, a young bird, shot about December 27, 1885;[4] *Weston*, a male shot December 17, 1890, out of a flock of seven by Michael McCarthy. The bird is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.[5]

113. Æx sponsa (Linn.). WOOD DUCK.

A common summer resident, becoming rarer near the coast.

March 20 to December 31.

Amherst: "A common migrant, but a rare breeder." **Berkshire**: "Not rare summer resident, but much less common than it used to be." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon summer resident in the ponds, more common on migrations." **Brookline**: Formerly a summer resident. **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant, a few breed. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare but occasionally breeding." **Dedham**: "Tolerably common." **Essex County**: "Summer. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Summer resident on fresh water portion of Ipswich River." **Nantucket**: "Rare." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant. A few breed."

114. Chen cærulescens (Linn.). BLUE GOOSE.

Casual from the interior. The only record is: *Gloucester*, a young female shot in or near Essex Creek, West Parish, October 20, 1876, and in the possession of Mr. William A. Jeffries.[6]

115. Chen hyperborea (Pall.). LESSER SNOW GOOSE.

The status of this species and of *Chen h. nivalis* in this State is not well understood. There is little doubt that the majority of records for Snow Geese in Massachusetts are referable to *Chen hyperborea*, and we prefer to let those indefinitely recorded, and now beyond determination, as well as those more lately recorded, stand under *C. hyperborea*.

[1] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 146.
[2] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 4, Oct., 1878, pp. 198, 199.
[3] Slade; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, No. 2, Apr., 1881, pp. 123, 124.
[4] "T."; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXV, Jan. 7, 1886, p. 466.
[5] Brewster; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Apr., 1891, p. 232.
[6] Jeffries; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan., 1889, p. 68.

The Lesser Snow Goose is said to be a rare or casual visitant in autumn, and has been once shot in July in Boston Harbour, according to Samuels.

(July); October 15 to November 21.

Cohasset: "Occasional in autumn." **Springfield**: "Rare or accidental." Two instances.

116. **Anser albifrons gambeli** (Hartl.). AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Formerly an uncommon spring and autumn migrant. The definite records are: *Quincy*, a male is recorded having been shot and presented to the Boston Society of Natural History;[1] *Plymouth*, an adult male was shot November 26, 1897, by Mr. Paul W. Gifford. This specimen is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.[2]

117. **Branta canadensis** (Linn.). CANADA GOOSE.

A common spring and autumn migrant. It formerly bred in the eastern part of the State according to Audubon, and a nest is said to have been taken in Lexington in April, 1888.[3]

(January 26), March 10 to May 14; (August 3) September 28 to December 30.

Amherst: "Common in spring and fall." **Berkshire**: "Common spring and autumn visitant." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitor." **Brookline**: "A not uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in autumn, common in spring." **Dedham**: "Often seen flying over during the migrations." **Essex County**: "April and October. Common." **Ipswich**: "Not uncommon transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Not uncommon." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

Note: *Branta canadensis hutchinsii* (Rich.). HUTCHIN'S GOOSE.

Perhaps formerly an irregular spring and autumn migrant. According to Brewer it was abundant in the winter of 1836–'37. There are, however, no recent records, and as many small Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) have been identified as *B. c. hutchinsii*, we prefer to leave this species unenumerated until a definite, well authenticated record can be cited.

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[1] Cabot; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. III, 1851, p. 136.

[2] Brewster; Auk, Vol. XVIII. No. 2, Apr., 1901, pp. 135, 136.

[3] O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1889, p. 14.

118. **Branta leucopsis** (Bechst.). BARNACLE GOOSE.

Accidental from the Old World. Although Audubon and Brewer refer to the occurrence of this bird in the State, the only definite record is: *North Chatham*, one shot on November 1, 1895, and mounted by Mr. N. Vickary of Lynn.[1]

119. **Branta bernicla** (Linn.). BRANT.

A rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant, occasionally wintering.

March 12 to May 10 (June 2); September 23 to December 12. (Winter).

Cohasset: "Rather rare in fall." **Essex County**: "October, not abundant." **Ipswich**: One instance. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Not common." **Templeton**: "Rare migrant."

120. **Branta nigricans** (Lawr.). BLACK BRANT.

Accidental from the west. Although referred to by Brewer on Henshaw's authority, there is but one definite record: *Chatham*, one taken in the spring of 1883.[2]

121. **Anas boscas** Linn. MALLARD DUCK.

An uncommon migrant and accidental winter resident, rare north of Cape Cod. Its alleged breeding at Somerset and elsewhere requires confirmation.

April 12; October 11 to December 17 (January 3).

Berkshire: "Rare transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitor, mostly to inland ponds. It may winter." **Cambridge**: [Occasional in fall on Fresh Pond.] **Cohasset**: "Occasional in fall." **Essex County**: "Fall and Winter. Rare." **Ipswich**: One instance. November. **Nantucket**: "Not unusual." **Springfield**: "Rather common autumn visitor." Rare in spring. **Wellesley**: "Rather rare migrant."

122. **Anas obscura** Gmel. BLACK DUCK.

It has long been known in a general way that two kinds of Black Duck occur on our coast. So far, on account of the difficulty of procuring breeding specimens, no separation has been feasible. Of these two kinds the adults apparently are separable

[1] O. & O., Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan., 1886, p. 16.

[2] Cory; Auk, Vol. I, No. 1, Jan., 1884, p. 96.

by their comparative size and by the color of their feet and tarsi, these latter being, in the larger birds, vermilion and in the smaller, greenish-orange. The light edgings of the secondaries seems also to be a character of the larger bird. The habits of the two differ, in that the large duck appears to have its breeding grounds in the north, while in Massachusetts the smaller form only, is known to breed. The larger birds are confined more to the coast, in their migrations which appear to be later in the autumn and earlier in the spring, than in the case of the smaller bird; they migrate rarely south of Chesapeake Bay. The following dates and local annotations apply to the species as a whole without regard to the distinctions above mentioned.

August 16 to April 6; Summer.

Amherst: "Formerly very abundant but now rare." **Berkshire**: "Tolerably common summer resident. More common during the spring and autumn." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, uncommon summer resident, and very common winter resident." **Brookline**: Casual. **Cambridge**: Very common transient visitant; a few breed. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in spring, common in fall and winter. A few breed." **Dedham**: "Common on the migrations." **Essex County**: "Winter. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant winter visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Abundant in spring, and autumn." A few winter and "a few breed." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant, scarce summer resident."

123. **Chaulelasmus streperus** Linn. GADWALL.

A very rare or accidental visitant, though generally considered not very uncommon. There are two specimens in the Museum at Springfield, taken there many years ago, which Mr. Robert O. Morris assures us *in litteris* are of this species.

124. **Mareca penelope** Linn. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.

Accidental. There is but one definite record, though, according to E. A. Samuels, one has been taken in the State;[1] near *Halifax*, an adult male taken on Monponsett Pond, on October 20, 1899, by a Mr. Shindler.[2]

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[1] Samuels *teste* J. A. Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 88.

[2] Brewster; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, p. 135.

125. **Mareca americana** (Gmel.). AMERICAN WIDGEON.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

February 22 to April; October 20 to December 2.

Cohasset: "Rare in fall." **Essex County**: "Fall and winter. Not common." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Not very abundant." **Springfield**: "Not very common but regular spring and fall visitant." **Wellesley**: "Migrant. Casual in fall."

126. **Nettion crecca** Linn. EUROPEAN TEAL.

Accidental. There are but three records: *Massachusetts*, about 1855, a specimen, which was killed in the State, was sent to E. A. Samuels;[1] *Muskeget Island*, an adult male taken March 16, 1890, and now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster;[2] *Sagamore*, an adult male caught in a steel trap about February 20, 1896, by Rev. E. A. Phillips, and also in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.[3]

127. **Nettion carolinense** (Gmel.). GREEN-WINGED TEAL.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

(February 1) April; September 28 to November.

Amherst: Taken at Amherst and Northampton. **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant." **Cambridge**: Uncommon transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rare or even casual." **Dedham**: "Regular in the fall." **Essex County**: "October and November. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Not uncommon spring and autumn migrant." **Wellesley**: "Rather scarce migrant."

128. **Dafila acuta** (Linn.). PINTAIL DUCK.

A rare autumn and very rare spring migrant.

September 11 to December 12; February 22 to April.

Amherst: One instance: Northampton. **Berkshire**: One instance: Hinsdale. **Bristol County**: "Rather common transient visitor." **Cambridge**: Casual transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Casual." **Essex County**: "Autumn. Rare." **Ipswich**: Several instances. **Nantucket**: "Scarce; young birds occasionally." **Springfield**: "Common autumn visitant, but rare in spring."

129. **Querquedula discors** (Linn.). BLUE-WINGED TEAL.

A not uncommon autumn and rare spring migrant.

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[1] Bryant; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. V, 1856, p. 195.

[2] Mackay; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1890, p. 294.

[3] Brewster; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, p. 135.

April to last of May; August to November 26.

Amherst: Not rare near the Connecticut, and occasional in Amherst. **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant in the autumn." **Brookline**: "Formerly not uncommon." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitor. It may winter." **Cambridge**: Rare in spring. Very common [at least formerly]. **Cohasset**: "Formerly common, now rare." **Dedham**: An uncommon regular fall visitor. **Essex County**: "September, common. Spring, rare." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Springfield**: "A common autumn but rare spring visitor." Seen also repeatedly in midsummer. **Templeton**: "Rare accidental visitor." **Wellesley**: "Rather scarce migrant."

130. **Spatula clypeata** (Linn.). SHOVELLER DUCK.

Formerly a not uncommon migrant, but since 1890 of exceedingly rare occurrence in the State, and now to be considered practically accidental.

September 25; Spring.

Amherst: Taken once or twice at Northampton. **Berkshire**: "Extremely rare spring and (autumn?) transient." **Cohasset**: "Occasional." **Essex County**: "Autumn. Rare." **Nantucket**: One instance. **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor."

131. **Nyroca americana** (Eyt.). RED-HEADED DUCK.

A not uncommon autumn migrant on the coast south of Cape Cod, but rare in spring. A few winter. To the north of the Cape decidedly less common. A pair was observed on a small pond at Waltham, October 7, 1899, by Mr. H. B. Bigelow.

October 7 to March 20.

Berkshire: Said to have been taken at Pittsfield. **Bristol County**: "Rare transient visitor to the ponds." **Cambridge**: Casual, one instance, October. **Cohasset**: "Formerly rather rare, now accidental." **Essex County**: "Fall and winter. Very rare." **Nantucket**: "Fairly common." **Springfield**: "Rare autumn visitor." **Wellesley**: "Migrant. Casual."

132. **Nyroca vallisneria** (Wils.). CANVAS-BACK DUCK.

A very rare autumn migrant on the coast. Has been reported from Bridgewater, Cohasset, Essex County, Fresh Pond at Cambridge, Nantucket, Newburyport, Plymouth County, Springfield, Taunton and Wellesley.

October 24 to December 18; March 20 to 31.

Bristol County: "One record: — Taunton, fall of 1884." **Cambridge**:

[One instance, Fresh Pond.] **Cohasset**: "One or more instances." **Essex County**: "Fall and winter. Very rare." **Nantucket**: "Rare." **Wellesley**: "Migrant. Casual."

133. **Nyroca marila** (Linn.). AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK.

An uncommon autumn and rare spring migrant along the coast, perhaps occurring in winter. Occasional inland.

September 22 to May 1.

Bristol County: "Common in migrations." **Cohasset**: "Uncommon in fall and rare in spring." **Essex County**: "Fall and winter. Rare." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Uncommon autumn visitor." **Wellesley**: "Casual on lakes. Two examples, fall."

134. **Nyroca affinis** (Eyt.). LESSER SCAUP DUCK.

A rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant on the coast. Occasional inland.

October; [February 1] to April 12.

Cambridge: Common in October and November; rare in spring. **Cohasset**: Recorded. **Nantucket**: "Not uncommon." **Springfield**: "Rare spring, and common autumn visitor." **Wellesley**: "Migrant. Scarce."

135. **Nyroca collaris** (Donov.). RING-NECKED DUCK.

A rare spring and autumn migrant occurring chiefly away from the coast.

March and April; October 14 to November 23.

Cambridge: Casual; one instance, November. **Essex County**: "Autumn. Very rare." **Springfield**: "A rare autumn visitor." **Wellesley**: "A rare migrant."

136. **Clangula clangula americana** (Bonap.). AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE DUCK.

Common spring and autumn migrant, and abundant winter resident on the coast. Not uncommon inland.

November 1 to April 19 (May).

Berkshire: Occasionally taken. **Bristol County**: "Very common winter visitor along the coast and up the rivers." **Cambridge**: Rather common, October and November. **Cohasset**: "Rare in fall, common in winter." **Dedham**: One instance. **Essex County**: "November to May. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common winter visitant." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Abundant spring and autumn visitor." Occasional in winter. **Wellesley**: "Common on ponds in March and April."

137. **Clangula islandica** (Gmel.). BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE DUCK.

A very rare winter visitant. The records are: *Cape Cod*, December 7, 1871, an adult female;[1] *Boston Market*, "numbers of females and two fine males seen," most of them shot within State limits during the winter of 1871–'72;[1] *Ipswich*, there is a male labelled January 27, 1879, in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History, which appears unrecorded; *Plymouth*, a male, shot in the autumn, about 1885.[2]

138. **Charitonetta albeola** (Linn.). BUFFLE-HEAD DUCK.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant on the coast, wintering rarely. Not uncommon inland.

(September) October 25 to November 29; Winter; March 11 to April 8.

Berkshire: "Rare transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Common in October and November. **Cohasset**: "Not rare in spring and fall." **Dedham**: "One taken." **Essex County**: "October to May. Abundant." **Nantucket**: "Not uncommon." **Springfield**: "Not uncommon in early spring and late autumn." **Templeton**: One instance. **Wellesley**: "Not uncommon on ponds in October and November. Casual in spring."

139. **Harelda hiemalis** (Linn.). LONG-TAILED DUCK.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, and winter resident along the coast. Occasional inland.

October 10 to April 19 (May 7).

Berkshire: "Rare transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Abundant winter visitor along the coast." **Cambridge**: Rather common, October and November. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall and winter. Most abundant duck." **Ipswich**: "Common off shore in winter." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Rather rare spring and autumn visitor."

140. **Histrionicus histrionicus** (Linn.). HARLEQUIN DUCK.

A rare early winter visitant along the coast. There is one specimen in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy taken at Hudson, Mass., over twenty miles inland.

November 1 to January.

[1] Brewster; Amer. Nat., Vol. VI, No. 5, May, 1872, pp. 306, 307.

[2] Job; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 3, July, 1896, p. 202.

Cohasset: "Very rare in fall, occasionally killed in November." **Essex County**: "Winter. Very rare."

141. **Œdemia americana** Swains. AMERICAN SCOTER.

A not uncommon migrant and winter resident along the coast. Occasional inland. This species seems to be decreasing yearly.*

September 10 to April 25 (May 9).

Bristol County: "Common winter visitor along the coast." **Cambridge**: Occasional in fall. **Cohasset**: "Common in fall, in proportion of about one to ten of *Œ. deglandi*." **Essex County**: "October to May. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common off shore in winter." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Templeton**: "Not rare in the autumn on the large ponds." **Wellesley**: "Casual in fall on lakes."

142. **Œdemia deglandi** Bonap. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.

An abundant migrant and common winter resident on the coast. Barren or crippled birds often summer along shore. Occasional inland. The spring migration of these birds to the westward between the dates of May 7 and 25, is of especial interest, the birds turning inland near Noank, Connecticut, and proceeding northward by the Connecticut River and Hudson River routes.*

September 28 to May 25. Summer.

Berkshire: A flight in the autumn of 1895, at Cheshire Reservoir. **Bristol County**: "Abundant winter visitor along the coast." **Cambridge**: Occasional in fall. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall and winter; a few stay all summer." **Essex County**: "October to May. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant in winter, October to April." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: "Rare." **Wellesley**: "Casual, sometimes not uncommon on lakes in fall."

143. **Œdemia perspicillata** (Linn.). SURF SCOTER.

An abundant migrant and common winter resident on the coast. Barren or crippled birds often summer along shore. Casual inland.*

September 28 to May 9. Summer.

Bristol County: "Common winter visitant along the coast." **Cambridge**: Occasional in fall. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall; common in winter. A few stay all summer." **Essex County**: "October to May. Abundant."

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* Mackay; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1891, pp. 279–290.

Ipswich: "Abundant in winter. October to April." **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: One instance. Fall. **Wellesley**: "Casual on lakes in fall."

144. **Somateria dresseri** Sharpe. AMERICAN EIDER.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant and winter resident off the coast.*

Bristol County: "Common winter visitant along the coast." **Cohasset**: "Rather common in fall and winter." **Nantucket**: "Common."

145. **Somateria mollissima borealis** C. L. Brehm. NORTHERN EIDER.

A rare winter visitor to the coast from the north.

Last of October to April 3.

Cohasset: One instance. **Essex County**: "November to May. Abundant." [Probably refers to *S. dresseri*.] **Nantucket**: "Rare."

146. **Somateria spectabilis** (Linn.). KING EIDER.

A very rare winter visitant off the coast.

November 1 to April 5.

Cohasset: "One instance." **Essex County**: "Winter. Very rare." **Nantucket**: "Rare."

147. **Nomonyx dominicus** (Linn.). MASKED DUCK.

Accidental from the south. One record only: *Malden*, a male in full plumage was taken August 27, 1889. It was shot on a pond of less than an acre in extent, where it had been for over a week. It is now in the C. B. Cory collection.[1]

148. **Erismatura jamaicensis** (Gmel.). RUDDY DUCK.

A rather common spring and autumn migrant. Has been known to breed at Cape Cod,[2] and has been taken in the breeding season at Cohasset, Wakefield[2] and the Charles River.[2]

March 20. June and August; September to December 8.

* Mackay; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, pp. 315–319.

[1] Cory; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 4, Oct., 1889, p. 336.

[2] Deane; Amer. Nat., Vol. VIII, No. 7, July, 1874, pp. 433, 434; Miller; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, pp. 117, 118, and Small; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 9, Sept., 1891, p. 135.

Bristol County: "Common transient visitor to the ponds." **Cambridge**: Very common in October and November. **Cohasset**: "Occasional. Once in June." **Essex County**: "September. Rare." **Nantucket**: "Rare." **Springfield**: "A rare spring and fall visitor." Common in the autumn of 1885. **Templeton**: "Common during the fall migrations." **Wellesley**: "Migrant, common on lakes and ponds in October and November."

149. **Lophodytes cucullatus** (Linn.). HOODED MERGANSER.

A now rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and winter resident.

October to April 18.

Amherst: A number from the Connecticut River. **Cambridge**: Formerly common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Now only occasional." **Essex County**: "Winter. Rare." **Nantucket**: "Scarce." **Springfield**: "Common autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "A rare accidental visitor." **Wellesley**: "Migrant, rather rare."

150. **Merganser americanus** (Cass.). AMERICAN MERGANSER.

A rather common inland spring and autumn migrant, occurring commonly as a winter resident in open seasons. According to Audubon, it formerly bred in the State, and may perhaps still do so very rarely.

October to May 1; Summer.

Amherst: "Not uncommon" near Northampton. **Berkshire**: "Not very rare, transient, spring and autumn visitant." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon winter visitor to the ponds and rivers. More common in migrations." **Cambridge**: Formerly common transient visitant. **Dedham**: "Very common twenty years ago." **Essex County**: "Spring and autumn. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: One instance. **Springfield**: "Most abundant of ducks in winter. Repeatedly seen in summer." **Templeton**: "Rare summer resident. Common during the migrations." **Wellesley**: "Common in April; less so in fall."

151. **Merganser serrator** (Linn.). RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant on the coast; common in winter. Occasional inland.

October 15 to May 26; (June 18).

Amherst: One instance. **Bristol County**: "Common winter visitor along the coast." **Cambridge**: Casual; one instance. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in fall, common in spring; a few winter." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Ipswich**: Uncommon. **Nantucket**: "Common." **Springfield**: Two instances.

152. **Phalacrocorax carbo** (Linn.). COMMON CORMORANT.

An uncommon migrant to the coast in spring and autumn. Rare in winter.

May 14; September 22 to October 5; (Winter).

Bristol County: "Rather common visitant along the coast, and up the Taunton River." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Nantucket**: "Scarce."

153. **Phalacrocorax auritus** (Less.). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.

A common migrant along the coast in spring and autumn. Casual inland.

May; September 1 to October 1.

Berkshire: "Accidental visitant." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant along the coast, and up the Taunton River." **Cambridge**: Casual. One instance; September. **Cohasset**: "Common in fall, rather rare in spring." **Springfield**: "A rare visitor" except during 1887 and 1888 when several small flocks were seen. **Wellesley**: "Casual."

154. **Sula bassana** (Linn.). GANNET.

A migrant off the coast; rare in spring, but common in late summer and autumn.

[May]; August 3 to November 10.

Cohasset: "Abundant in fall." **Essex County**: "September. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: One instance. **Nantucket**: "Not very common."

155. **Sula sula** (Linn.). BOOBY.

Accidental off the coast. There is but one record, that from Essex County (Putnam) having been expunged: *Cape Cod*, a male in the collection of Messrs. E. A. and O. Bangs, which was brought to the Boston Market, September 17, 1878.[1]

[1] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XX, 1879, p. 277.

156. **Fregata aquila** Linn. FRIGATE BIRD.

Accidental from the south. The only record is: *New Bedford*, a young specimen was shot on October 17, 1893, and was recorded as in the possession of Mr. W. J. Knowlton of that city.[1]

157. **Pelecanus fuscus** Linn. BROWN PELICAN.

A very rare accidental visitant from the south. The records are: *Nantucket*, a flock of thirteen seen by Mr. S. C. Martin [about 1867],[2] and one was killed: *Ipswich*, several seen [about 1867] by Mr. J. F. Le Baron according to Mr. C. J. Maynard.[2]

158. **Pelecanus erythrorrhynchus** Gmel. WHITE PELICAN.

An extremely rare accidental visitant from the south. The last definite record is: *North Scituate*, an adult male taken October 5, 1876, by Mr. George Pratt.[3] This specimen is now in the Bryant collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (No. 291).

159. **Catharista urubu** (Vieill.). BLACK VULTURE.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Swampscott*, one shot in November, 1850, according to S. Jillson;[4] *Gloucester*, one taken September 28, 1863, by Mr. William Huntsford; a specimen in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, labelled "Pigeon Cove," is doubtless this bird;[5] *Hudson*, one was killed "a short time since" and others were seen according to S. Jillson prior to 1870;[6] *Plymouth*, one was shot on July 5, 1890, which had been seen on the 2nd of July, and on the farm of Thomas Jackson there was one seen eight years previous to the capture of this bird.[7]

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[1] Boston Eve. Trans., No. 19, 328, Oct 19, 1893, p. 10.

[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 640, p. 41 of separate.

[3] S. K., Jr.; Forest & Stream, Vol. VII, No. 12, Oct. 26, 1876, p. 186.

[4] Putnam; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 223.

[5] Allen *fide* Verrill; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 81.

[6] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 646, p. 47 of separate.

[7] Hathaway; O. & O., Vol. XV, No. 7, July, 1890, p. 102.

160. **Cathartes aura** (Linn.). TURKEY VULTURE.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Massachusetts*, two taken, in 1863;[1] *Waltham*, one seen in August, 1867;[2] *Annisquam*, a bird in young plumage was shot on September 14, 1886;[3] *West Falmouth*, a female was taken September 9, 1888;[4] *Boston Harbour*, Thompson's Island, a female taken May 30, 1889;[5] *Essex*, one taken November 16, 1889, and now in the collection of East India Marine Hall, Salem;[6] *Williamstown*, one taken January 9, 1891, by Alfred J. Rowell, and now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster;[7] *Weston*, one taken alive early in April, 1893;[8] *Somerville*, three were seen on September 25, 1898, by Mr. F. H. Hosmer.[9]

161. **Circus hudsonius** (Linn.). MARSH HAWK.

A common summer resident, and spring and autumn migrant, occurring rarely in winter.

(January, February) March 15 to November 19 (December 31).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Not rare summer resident in the low country." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident, more common migrant and recorded in winter." **Brookline**: "Not uncommon migrant and rare summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant; a few breed. **Cohasset**: "Common resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: Common summer resident. **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor." Rare summer resident. **Templeton**: "Common during the summer." **Wellesley**: "Not uncommon summer resident; most numerous in migrations."

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[1] Samuels; Agric. Mass. Sec'y's Report, 1863, p. xviii, p. 3 of separate.

[2] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 137.

[3] White; O. & O., Vol. XI, No. 10, Oct., 1886, p. 157.

[4] Mason; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan., 1888, p. 78.

[5] O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 6, June, 1889, p. 95.

[6] Auk, Vol. VII, No. 2, Apr., 1890, p. 204. Forest & Stream, Vol. XXXIV, Apr. 24, 1890, p. 268.

[7] Faxon & Hoffmann; Birds of Berkshire, 1900, pp. 144, 145, pp. 38, 39, of separate.

[8] White; Auk, Vol. XI, No. 3, July, 1894, p. 250.

[9] Mackay; Auk, Vol. XVI, No. 2, Apr., 1899, p. 181.

162. **Accipiter atricapillus** (Wils.). AMERICAN GOSHAWK.

An irregular winter visitant, sometimes common. According to Dr. J. A. Allen it may breed in the western part of the State, where individuals have been seen, and Mr. C. J. Maynard records a pair which spent the summer of 1868 at Weston, but he was unable to find a nest. Large flights occurred in the winters of 1859–'60 and 1896–'97.

October 20 to February 5.

Amherst: "Not rare late in fall." **Berkshire**: "Rare, irregular visitant." **Bristol County**: "Irregular and rather rare winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Irregular and uncommon winter visitant. **Dedham**: One instance. **Essex County**: "Resident. [?] Rare." **Martha's Vineyard**: "A rare migrant." **Springfield**: "Irregular winter visitor .... not generally common. **Templeton**: "Rare winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Irregular visitor in fall and winter."

163. **Accipiter velox** (Wils.). SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.

A common spring and autumn migrant, uncommon as a summer resident and in winter.

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Not common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, rather common in summer; common on migration, few in winter." **Brookline**: "Uncommon summer and winter resident." Common migrant. **Cambridge**: Common transient visitor, rare summer resident, uncommon winter resident. **Cohasset**: "Common resident." **Dedham**: "Rather common." **Essex County**: "Resident. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Rather common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon migrant and probable summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor." Occasionally breed; often seen in winter. **Templeton**: "Common summer resident. Occasional in winter." **Wellesley**: "Rather common summer resident, ... rare winter resident."

164. **Accipiter cooperii** (Bonap.). COOPER'S HAWK.

A rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and uncommon summer resident; rare in winter.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, common in summer, few in winter." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident and migrant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant, not uncommon summer resident, rare winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rather uncommon resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Winter. Very rare." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident."

Springfield: "Tolerably common summer resident." "Numerous during migrations." "Rare in winter." **Templeton**: "Not very common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Rather common summer resident .... sometimes winters."

165. **Buteo swainsoni** Bonap. SWAINSON'S HAWK.

Accidental from the west. The records are: *Salem*, one was killed in the winter of 1871–'72 and is now in the Peabody Academy collection;[1] *Wayland*, a young male was captured September 12, 1876, and now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster;[2] *Essex*, one was killed May 29, 1892, and also in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.[3]

166. **Buteo borealis** (Gmel.). RED-TAILED HAWK.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and winter resident, occurring as an uncommon summer resident in heavily wooded localities.

Amherst: "Common resident." **Berkshire**: "Not rare permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Common winter visitant, a few in summer. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare, April and May." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant migrant, ... tolerably common summer, and rare winter resident." **Templeton**: "Resident .... more common in winter." **Wellesley**: "Common in spring migration, April, less common resident."

167. **Buteo lineatus** (Gmel.). RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.

A common permanent resident.*

Amherst: "Common resident." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, common in summer, less so in winter." **Brookline**: "Common permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Common permanent resident, less common in winter. **Cohasset**: "Abundant resident." **Dedham**: "Rather common." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Very common summer but rare winter resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer

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[1] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. X, 1878, p. 22.

[2] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan., 1878, pp. 39, 40.

[3] Brewster; Auk, Vol. X, No. 1, Jan., 1893, p. 82.

* Kennard; Auk, Vol. XI, No. 3, July, 1894, pp. 197–210.

resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident; rather common in winter."

168. **Buteo platypterus** (Vieill.). BROAD-WINGED HAWK.

A rare summer resident and not uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

April 12 to September.

Amherst: Recorded. **Berkshire**: "Rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Brookline**: "A rare or uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Transient visitant, sometimes common in September; rare in spring. **Dedham**: "Two taken and nest found." **Essex County**: "Winter. Rare." [?]. **Springfield**: "Breeds regularly and commonly in the mountains west of Westfield; rare in the river towns during the spring and autumn." **Templeton**: "Summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Scarce visitant in spring and fall, and occasional summer resident."

169. **Aquila chrysaëtos** (Linn.). GOLDEN EAGLE.

A very rare permanent resident in the western part of the State, but a very rare visitor in the eastern portions. It has been taken at the following localities: Brighton, Fairhaven, Lanesboro, Lexington, Lynn, Lynnfield, Monson, Paxton, Salem, Weymouth, Westfield, and Williamstown.

Berkshire: "A very rare permanent resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Rare." [?]

170. **Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis** (Gmel.). AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.

A local, but not uncommon winter visitant along the coast and in the Connecticut valley.

(October) November 2 to April 13.

Amherst: "Abundant .... winter resident." **Berkshire**: "A rare spring and autumn migrant and probably winter resident." **Bristol County**: "Winter visitant, one instance, March." **Brookline**: "Rare spring migrant." **Cambridge**: Not uncommon transient visitant; a few winter. **Dedham**: "Two instances." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Ipswich**: One instance. **Springfield**: "Common winter visitant." **Wellesley**: "Rare migrant and winter visitant."

171. **Haliæetus leucocephalus** (Linn.). BALD EAGLE.

A rare resident in the western portions of the State, and an occasional visitant at all seasons to the eastern portions and along the coast.

Amherst: "Occasionally seen." **Berkshire**: "A rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rare and irregular summer visitant." **Brookline**: "A very rare migrant." **Cambridge**: "Of irregular occurrence at all seasons." **Dedham**: "Two instances." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "One seen." **Springfield**: "Rather uncommon transient visitor in the spring, summer and autumn, and rare in the winter." **Templeton**: "Not uncommon during the fall migrations." A pair probably bred in Winchendon in 1887. **Wellesley**: "Rare transient visitant."

172. **Elanoïdes forficatus** (Linn.). SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.

Accidental from the west. There are two records: *Whately*, one seen near this town prior to 1870;[1] *Amesbury*,[2] (= *West Newbury*[3]), one taken near the Merrimac River, on or about September 25, 1882.

173. **Falco peregrinus anatum** (Bonap.). DUCK HAWK.

A rare summer resident, and uncommon migrant along the coast, near which it is rare in winter. It is well known to breed on Mt. Tom, as also on Mts. Holyoke, Toby and Sugarloaf, and probably on other of the western mountains.

Amherst: "Breeds on Mt. Tom." **Berkshire**: "Very rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "One instance." **Cambridge**: Rare transient visitant, casual in winter. **Cohasset**: "One found dead." **Essex County**: "Fall and winter. Very rare." **Ipswich**: "One instance." **Springfield**: "Rare summer resident."

174. **Falco columbarius** Linn. PIGEON HAWK.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant. Casual in winter. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, there is no authentic record of the nesting of this bird in Massachusetts.

Winter; April 10 to May 16; September 15 to November 24.

Amherst: "Rare and uncertain winter visitor." **Berkshire**: Transient visitor. **Bristol County**: "Uncommon and irregular transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Not uncommon migrant. Sometimes seen in winter." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant, occasional in win-

[1] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 645, pp. 46, 47 of separate.

[2] Chadbourne; Quart. Journ. Bost. Zoöl. Soc., Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1883, p. 16.

[3] Coues; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1883, p. 61.

ter. **Dedham**: "Rather common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." [Doubtless an error.] **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare summer resident" [?]. **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant .... occasional in winter."

175. **Falco rusticolus obsoletus** (Gmel.). BLACK GYRFALCON.

An extremely rare winter visitant from the north. The following are the tenable records: *Ipswich*, a male was shot November 7, 1874, and is now in the Peabody Academy at Salem;[1] *Breed's Island*, Boston Harbour, one was taken in October, 1876, and is now in the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago;[2] *Ipswich*, a female was captured March 11, 1893.[3]

176. **Falco rusticolus gyrfalco** (Linn.). GYRFALCON.

An extremely rare winter visitor from the north. The following are the only tenable records: *Northampton*, one was taken by Mr. E. O. Damon, in February, 1880;[4] *Stowe*, a male was taken in 1881, and wrongly referred to *F. r. obsoletus*;[5] *Melrose* (or near Lynn), a male was shot January 1, 1891.[6] This and the Stowe specimen are now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, and the Northampton bird is in the Science Building at Springfield.

177. **Falco tinnunculus** Linn. KESTREL.

Accidental from the Old World. The only record is: *Nantasket Beach*, a female was shot at Strawberry Hill, September 29, 1889, by F. H. Brackett.[7]

178. **Falco sparverius** Linn. AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.

An uncommon summer resident; a few remain throughout the winter.

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[1] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 4, Oct., 1879, p. 189.

[2] Cory; *ibid.*, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, p. 27.

[3] Vickary; O. & O., Vol. XVIII, No. 4, Apr., 1893, p. 51.

[4] Vennor; Forest & Stream, Vol. XIV, Apr. 15, 1880, p. 204.

[5] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1883, p. 184, and Brewster; Minot's Land and Game Birds, 2d ed., 1895, p. 479.

[6] Tufts; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 4, Apr., 1891, p. 61.

[7] Cory; Auk, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, pp. 110, and *ibid.*, No. 2, Apr., 1888, p. 205.

Winter; February to March 18; Summer, to November 14.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Not very rare summer resident." **Brookline**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: One instance. **Dedham**: "Very rare; one taken." **Essex County**: "Spring and autumn. Rare." **Ipswich**: "A few seen each summer." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Summer resident, rare." **Springfield**: "Summer resident, not uncommon in winter." **Templeton**: "Summer resident, not common." **Wellesley**: "Scarce summer resident .... rarely winters."

179. **Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis** (Gmel.). AMERICAN OSPREY.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and common but very local summer resident in Bristol County. It is said to have formerly bred at Ipswich.

(March 16) April 3 to November 11.

Amherst: "Common spring migrant in Hadley." **Berkshire**: "Rather common transient visitant in the spring and autumn .... seen as late as June 11." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident. Swansea and Rehoboth." **Brookline**: "Uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rare." **Dedham**: "Often seen." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: Formerly bred. "One seen in summer of 1897." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Transient; common." **Springfield**: "Common during the spring and autumn migrations." Often seen during the summer, but not known to breed. **Templeton**: "Common during the migrations." **Wellesley**: "Not uncommon migrant."

180. **Asio wilsonianus** (Less.). AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.

An uncommon permanent resident.

Amherst: "Uncommon resident." **Berkshire**: "Permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Rare local resident just outside town boundaries." **Cambridge**: Not common permanent resident. **Dedham**: "Not rare." **Essex County**: "Fall and winter. Rare." **Ipswich**: One instance, November. **Springfield**: "Tolerably common resident." **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "Not uncommon resident."

181. **Asio accipitrinus** (Pall.). SHORT-EARED OWL.

A common spring and autumn migrant, particularly along the coast and in the Connecticut Valley; rare in winter. It is a

local summer resident on Martha's Vineyard, Muskeget Island prior to 1896, and Longmeadow, near Springfield.

March 27 to November 20; Winter (four records, December 31, January 1, February 12 and 23).

Amherst: "Very rare." **Berkshire**: "Two records." **Bristol County**: "Rare transient visitant." **Cambridge**: Uncommon transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Not uncommon in October and November." **Dedham**: "One instance." **Essex County**: "Winter. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Rather common winter visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: Breeds. **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitant. During open winter a number stay..... occasionally breeds. **Wellesley**: "Rare migrant."

182. **Bubo virginianus** (Gmel.). GREAT HORNED OWL.

An uncommon permanent resident along the coast, and not uncommon in heavily wooded localities inland.

Amherst: "Common resident." **Berkshire**: "Rare permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Formerly a rare summer resident, now uncommonly met with in winter." **Cambridge**: "Occasional at all seasons." **Cohasset**: "Occasionally seen, usually in winter." **Dedham**: "Not rare." Breeds. **Essex County**: "Resident. Not abundant." **Springfield**: "Common resident." **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "Not very uncommon resident."

183. **Bubo virginianus subarcticus** (Hoy). WESTERN HORNED OWL.

Accidental from the west. There is but one record: *Waltham*, a typical female specimen was taken by Mr. C. J. Maynard, and is now in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy[1] (No. 8336).

184. **Nyctea nyctea** (Linn.). SNOWY OWL.

An irregular, but sometimes not uncommon visitant, particularly along the coast. An unusual flight occurred in the winter of 1876–77.*

(October 12) October 28 to April 15 (May 20).

[1] Morse; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 23.

* Deane; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, pp. 9–11.

Amherst: "Winter visitor, occasional." **Berkshire**: "Rare and irregular winter visitant." **Bristol County**: "Rare and irregular winter visitant." **Brookline**: "An accidental visitant." **Cambridge**: A rare and irregular winter visitant. **Cohasset**: Two instances. **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Ipswich**: Recorded. **Martha's Vineyard**: Sometimes taken. **Springfield**: "Rare winter visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Rare and irregular migrant."

185. **Megascops asio** (Linn.). SCREECH OWL.

A common permanent resident.

Amherst: "Common." **Berkshire**: "Not rare permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Common permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Common permanent resident." **Cambridge**: "Common permanent resident." **Cohasset**: "Common resident." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common permanent resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant resident." **Templeton**: "Resident. Not uncommon." **Wellesley**: "Common resident."

186. **Syrnium nebulosum** (Forst.). BARRED OWL.

An uncommon resident, sometimes common in the autumn during the migrations.

Amherst: "Regular winter resident." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon, permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Rather common permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Uncommon winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Rare permanent resident, sometimes common in November and December. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare resident." **Dedham**: "Occasionally found." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Springfield**: "Rather uncommon resident, occasionally quiet numerous in late autumn." **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "Rare resident, less uncommon fall migrant."

187. **Scotiaptex cinerea** (Gmel.). GREAT GRAY OWL.

A very rare winter visitant from the north. The seventeen records are: *Marblehead*, one in February, 1831;[1] *Marblehead*, one in January, 1835;[1] near *Boston*, two in 1839;[2] *Massachusetts*, seven about the winter, 1842–43;[3] *Cambridge*, one in 1847;[4] *Wenham*, one in February, 1859;[5] *Seekonk*, one about

[1] Putnam; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 204.

[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan., 1870. p. 570, p. 16 of separate.

[3] Cabot; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. I, 1844, p. 99.

[4] Cabot; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. II, 1848, p. 206.

[5] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 130.

1864, now in the Brown University collection;[1] *Salem*, one November 10, 1866;[2] *Lynn*, one in the winter of 1872;[3] *Agawam*, one on February 25, 1882;[4] *Sherbourne*, one "many years ago," (prior to 1884);[5] *Milton*, one in winter of 1890–91;[6] *Princeton*, one, February 28, 1891;[7] *Blandford*, one, March 4, 1896;[8] *Westfield*, "many years ago" (prior to 1896);[9] *Northampton*, one taken prior to 1901.[9]

November 10 to March 4.

188. **Cryptoglaux tengmalmi richardsoni** (Bonap.). RICHARDSON'S OWL.

An extremely rare winter visitant from the north. The definite records are: *Springfield*, one in December, 1859;[10] *West Dedham*, one taken in 1862;[11] *Lynn*, one shot in 1863, according to Dr. J. A. Allen, who also saw two others recently killed in the State;[12] *Cambridge*, at Mount Auburn, one taken in December, 1865;[13] *Newton*, a female, February 26, 1879;[14] *Seekonk*, a male, December 18, 1882;[15] *Lynn*, one taken February 4, 1882;[16] *Framingham*, one taken January 1, 1885;[17] *Brockton*, one, November 29, 1888;[18] *Peabody*, one found dead February 2, 1889;[19] *Malden*, one said to be in collection of Comparative Zoölogy.[18]

November 29 to February 26.

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[1] Editors; Rand. Notes on Nat. Hist., Vol. I, No. 7, July, 1884, p. 3.
[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan., 1870, p. 570, p. 16 of separate.
[3] Baird, Brewer & Ridgway; Land Birds, Vol. III, 1874, p. 32.
[4] Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Apr., 1883, p. 123.
[5] Stearns & Coues; New Eng. Bird Life, Vol. II, p. 93.
[6] Minot; Land and Game Birds of New Eng. 1877, p. 331.
[7] Churchill; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1891, p. 313.
[8] Morris; *ibid.*, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, p. 100.
[9] Morris; Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 22.
[10] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 71.
[11] Wakefield; Birds of Dedham, 1891, p. 71.
[12] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 646, p. 47, 48 of separate.
[13] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 133.
[14] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XX, 1879, p. 272.
[15] Jenks; Bull Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Apr., 1883, p. 122.
[16] Smith; Forest & Stream, Vol. XX, May 10, 1883, p. 285.
[17] Browne; Auk, Vol. II, No. 4, Oct., 1885, p. 384.
[18] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIII, No. 12, Dec., 1888, p. 191.
[19] Welch; *ibid.*, Vol. XIV, No. 2, Feb., 1889, p. 30.

189. **Cryptoglaux acadica** (Gmel.). ACADIAN OWL.

An irregular, uncommon winter visitant, and rare local summer resident. It has been found to breed at Braintree, Dunstable, Pleasant Lake on Cape Cod, Plymouth County, Tyngsboro, Wareham and Winchester.*

Amherst: One instance, October. **Berkshire**: "Rare, chiefly as a winter visitant. A few without doubt breed." **Bristol County**: "Rare, and irregular winter visitor." **Brookline**: "Uncommon winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Not uncommon winter visitant. **Dedham**: "Rare." **Essex County**: "Resident. Rare." **Springfield**: "Rather uncommon winter visitor; probably breeds here occasionally." **Templeton**: "Rare winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Scarce fall and winter visitant, ... perhaps rarely resident.

190. **Surnia ulula caparoch** (Müll.). AMERICAN HAWK OWL.

A very rare and irregular winter visitant from the north. The records are: *Williamstown*, one taken prior to 1858;[1] *Framingham*, one taken, January 1860;[2] *Natick*, one shot about 1862:[3] *Roxbury*, one taken in 1867;[3] *Westfield*, five in the autumn of 1867;[3] *Chatham*, one in the winter of 1883–'84;[4] *Hadley*, two taken in March, 1884;[5] *Lynn*, one shot prior to 1885;[6] *Middleboro*, one taken on November 29, 1886;[7] *Winchendon*, three shot in the winter of 1886–'87, and one in winter of 1887–'88;[8] *Sandwich*, one taken March 25, 1890;[9] *Northampton*, one shot prior to 1901.[10]

191. **Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa** (Bonap.). BURROWING OWL.

Accidental from the west. There is but one record: *New-*

* Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, No. 3, July, 1881, pp. 143–145, and *ibid.*, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1882, pp. 22–25.

[1] Chadbourne, Birds of Williamstown, 1888, p. 357.

[2] Browne; Auk, Vol. II, No. 2, Apr., 1885, p. 220.

[3] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan. 1870, p. 569, p. 16 of separate.

[4] Allen; Auk, Vol. II, No. 4, Oct., 1885, p. 383.

[5] Clark; Birds of Amherst, 1887, p. 48.

[6] W[ebster]; O. & O. Vol. X, No. 2, Feb., 1885, p. 32.

[7] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIII, No. 12, Dec., 1888, p. 191.

[8] Brewster; Auk, Vol. V, No. 4, Oct. 1888, p. 390.

[9] Frazar; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXXIV, No. 14, Apr. 24, 1890, p. 268.

[10] Morris; Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 22.

buryport, one taken by H. Joyce and J. K. Clifford on May 5, 1875. The specimen is now in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.[1]

192. **Strix pratincola** Bonap. AMERICAN BARN OWL.

An accidental visitor from the south, The records are: *Lynn*, one taken by Mr. James Teal about 1863;[2] *Springfield*, one taken the last of May, 1868;[3] *Dover*, one taken prior to 1886 and now in the Wellesley College Museum collection;[4] *South Westport*, a male taken by C. T. Wood, December 30, 1888, at Horse Neck;[5] *Worcester*, a female taken by Chester A. Reed on May 23, 1891, now in Mr. William Brewster's collection and labelled a male.

193. **Ceryle alcyon** (Linn.). BELTED KINGFISHER.

A common summer resident, wintering rarely.

March 15 to December 5, (Winter).

Amherst: "Rather rare." **Berkshire**: "Rather common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "A permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Resident, common in summer." **Springfield**: "Common summer and rare winter resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

194. **Chordeiles virginianus** (Gmel.). NIGHT HAWK.

A common summer resident, abundant on migrations.

(March 18; Stearns). (April 7) May 9 to October 6.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Not common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rare transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Not uncommon summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare." **Dedham**: "Rather common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon sum-

[1] Deane; Rod & Gun, Vol. VI, May 15, 1875, p. 97.

[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Jan., 1870, p. 646, p. 47 of separate.

[3] Coues *fide* Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. V, 1868, p. 312.

[4] Morse; The Observer, Portland, Conn., Apr., 1896, p. 139.

[5] Brewster; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 2, Apr., 1890, p. 205.

[6] Reed; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 6, June, 1892, p. 92.

mer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Rather uncommon migrant." **Springfield**: "Very common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Local summer resident."

195. **Antrostomus vociferus** (Wils.). WHIP-POOR-WILL.

A common summer resident, somewhat restricted to dry woods at low altitudes. Rather rare near the coast.

(April 22) May 1 to September 25.

Amherst: "Not uncommon summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident. Not rare in some parts of the county." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Uncommon migrant and summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "One noted." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

196. **Antrostomus carolinensis** (Gmel.). CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.

Accidental from the south. One record: *Revere*, one found dead in a barn in December, 1884. It was probably caught by a cat in October of that year.[1] The bird is now in the unmounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (No. 33004).

197. **Chætura pelagica** (Linn.). CHIMNEY SWIFT.

An abundant summer resident.

(April 19) April 26 to September 25 (October 2).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Abundant summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Abundant summer resident."

198. **Trochilus colubris** Linn. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and rather common summer resident.

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[1] Osgood; Auk, Vol. II, No. 2, Apr., 1885, p. 226.

(May 1) May 6 to September 23 (October 15).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Uncommon summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Not very common." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

199. **Coccyzus americanus** (Linn.). YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.

An irregularly common summer resident, in the southern portions of the State, but rare in the northern portions.

(May 4) May 9 to September 26 (November).

Amherst: "Uncommon summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Rather rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rather common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Tolerably common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Irregular summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Not scarce summer resident."

200. **Coccyzus erythrophthalmus** (Wils.). BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.

A common summer resident.

May 8 to September 27 (October 21).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Rather common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rather common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common and regular summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common in summer." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

201. **Colaptes auratus luteus** Bangs. NORTHERN FLICKER.

A very common summer resident, and wintering not uncommonly near the coast, and in the valleys of the southern part of the State.

March 13 to November 30; Winter.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, abundant in summer." **Brookline**: "A permanent resident, not uncommon in the winter, abundant in the summer." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident, common winter resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous all the year." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant permanent resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident, a few remaining during the winter." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

202. **Melanerpes erythrocephalus** (Linn.). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

An irregular visitant at all seasons of the year, and occasionally common in autumn. It has been known to breed rarely in the western part of the State, where the latest definite record is at Agawam in 1889.[1] It occurred near Boston in unusual numbers in the autumn of 1881.

Amherst: "Very rare." **Berkshire**: "Very rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rare and irregular straggler." **Brookline**: "An irregular visitant." **Cambridge**: Irregular at all seasons, sometimes common in fall. **Dedham**: "One taken in August, 1881." **Essex County**: "Spring and autumn. Very rare." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Rare." **Springfield**: "Irregular and rather rare visitor. Has been known to breed." **Templeton**: "Rare straggler." **Wellesley**: "Scarce and irregular fall and winter resident."

203. **Melanerpes carolinus** (Linn.). RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Springfield*, one seen May 13, 1863;[2] *Newton*, a pair seen, and the female shot by Mr. William Adair, November 25, 1880;[3] *Cohasset*, a male was taken by Mr. Matthew Luce, Jr., on May 28, 1881;[4] *Clinton*, a male seen July 17, 1896.[5]

204. **Sphyrapicus varius** (Linn.). YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.

A fairly common spring and autumn migrant, and in Berkshire

[1] Morris; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 4, Oct., 1889, p. 340.
[2] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 53.
[3] Plummer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, No. 2, Apr., 1881, p. 120.
[4] Brewster; *ibid.*, Vol. VI, No. 3, July, 1881, p. 183.
[5] Farmer; Osprey, Vol. I, No. 3, Nov., 1896, p. 39.

County, a very rare summer resident. An immature male wintered in Brookline in 1895.[1]

April 4 to May 6; (Summer); September 15 to October 23; (Winter).

Amherst: "Rare." **Berkshire**: "Very rare summer resident. Common during the migration time." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." Once in winter. **Cambridge**: Not common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Less common than formerly." **Dedham**: "Rather common in the fall." **Essex County**: "Spring and fall. Rather rare." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Migrant." **Springfield**: "Tolerably common during its migrations." **Templeton**: "Rare migrant." **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant."

205. **Dryobates villosus** (Linn.). HAIRY WOODPECKER.

A summer resident, uncommon locally, more common as a winter resident. In Eastern Massachusetts they breed in certain parts of Plymouth County commonly, and at Ponkapog and Norwood.

Amherst: "Uncommon resident." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, rare in summer, rather common in fall and winter." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common migrant and winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Uncommon winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rare in October." **Dedham**: "Rare." **Essex County**: "October to May." **Ipswich**: "Not uncommon in spring and fall." **Springfield**: "Rather common summer and winter resident." In fall occasionally numerous. **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "A regular and usually scarce fall and winter visitant, rarely a summer resident."

206. **Dryobates pubescens medianus** (Swains.). NORTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.

A common permanent resident, less often seen in summer.

Amherst: "Common resident." **Berkshire**: "Common permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Common permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Common permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Common permanent resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous resident." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Common in all but the summer months." **Ipswich**: "Common resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common winter and summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "Common resident."

[1] Kennard; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 3, July, 1895, pp. 301, 302.

207. **Picoides americanus** Brehm. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

An extremely rare winter visitant from the north. The records are: *Boston Market*, winter of 1836;[1] *Lynn*, a pair taken in the winter of 1860–'61, and a female taken also in the same year;[2] *Fitchburg*, Mr. H. L. Piper informs us that he shot a specimen in a dense swamp about 1895.

208. **Picoides arcticus** (Swains.). ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

A very rare late autumn and winter visitant from the north. It has been recorded at the following localities: Attleboro, Beverley, Dorchester, Essex County, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Lynn, Middlesex County, Milton, Mount Nonotuck, Plymouth, Sherbourne, Sudbury, Templeton, Westfield, West Medford, Winchendon, Woburn. In the winter of 1860–'61 a large flight of these birds occurred, and at Lynn they were "actually abundant."*

(Last of September) October 16 to January 21; ("second Saturday in August").

Bristol County: "One record, Attleboro." **Essex County**: "Fall. Very rare." **Springfield**: "Rare winter resident." **Wellesley**: "Very rare fall and winter visitant."

209. **Ceophlœus pileatus abieticola** Bangs. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.

A very rare permanent resident in Berkshire, Hampden and northern Worcester Counties. Casual elsewhere in the State, having been noted at Manchester in December, 1885, Boston Highlands, July, 1883, Ashfield in August and October, 1886, Mount Toby in May, 1892, Sherbourne in 1894, and in Plymouth, fresh "peck-holes" were seen in a heavy cedar swamp in 1896. According to Mr. F. H. Kennard, two birds, apparently of this species, were seen momentarily in Newton in 1890.

Amherst: "Formerly occurred." **Berkshire**: "Very rare permanent resident." **Springfield**: "A rare resident." **Templeton**: "A winter

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[1] Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway; Land Birds, Vol. II, 1874, p. 534.

[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan., 1870, p. 572, p. 19 of separate, and * Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Apr., 1882, p. 122.

visitor." **Wellesley**: "A very rare or accidental fall and winter visitant." (Sherbourne).

210. **Empidonax flaviventris** Baird. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

An uncommon, if not rare spring and autumn migrant.

(May 10) May 15 to June 10; August 25 to September 10; (November 29 at Reading, December 21 at Newton[1]).

Amherst: "Uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Rare spring and (presumably) autumn transient visitant." **Brookline**: "One record, May 10." **Cambridge**: Transient visitant, sometimes rather common. **Cohasset**: "Occasional." **Springfield**: "Tolerably common spring and autumn visitant." **Templeton**: "Rare during the migrations." **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant."

211. **Empidonax virescens** (Vieill.). GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

An accidental summer resident. One instance: *Hyde Park*, a "nest and three eggs were taken" in June, 1888, by Mr. Fred. W. Hill. This nest, with one of the parent birds is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.[2]

212. **Empidonax traillii alnorum** Brewst. ALDER FLYCATCHER.

A spring and autumn migrant and summer resident, common in the western and higher portions of the State, but rare and local in Eastern Massachusetts, where it has been known to breed at Lynnfield, and has been found in summer at Purgatory Swamp in Norwood.

May 16 to June 1; Summer; to August 24.

Amherst: "Uncommon migrant, and possible breeder." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rare transient visitant. **Springfield**: "Rare summer resident .... in extreme western part of Hampden and Hampshire Counties." **Wellesley**: "Rare migrant."

213. **Empidonax minimus** Baird. LEAST FLYCATCHER.

A common, if not abundant, summer resident.

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[1] Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 2, Apr., 1878, pp. 101, 102.

[2] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIII, No. 10, Oct., 1888, p. 160, and Brewster; Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2nd ed., 1895, p. 300.

(April 22) April 28 to September 3 (mid-September).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Abundant summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Abundant." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common in summer." **Wellesley**: "Very common summer resident."

214. **Horizopus virens** (Linn.). WOOD PEWEE.

A common summer resident.

(May 10) May 15 to September 26 (October 1).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

215. **Nuttallornis borealis** (Swains.). OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.

An uncommon but local summer resident, formerly more generally distributed, for it is recorded breeding at Mount Auburn, Cambridge by Nuttall, and in Brookline by Audubon, both about 1830, and at Lynn in 1858 by George O. Welch; and it bred about Boston until within the 70's It is now wholly absent from these localities as a summer resident, and at present breeds regularly only, as far as we know, in Berkshire, Hampden, Worcester, Plymouth and Barnstable Counties.

May 12 to September 10.

Berkshire: "Summer resident, of restricted range." **Brookline**: "One record; Audubon, August 8, 1852." **Cambridge**: Transient visitant; formerly not uncommon summer visitant. **Dedham**: "Rare." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Not common." **Springfield**: "Rather common summer resident; breeds regularly at Tatham." **Templeton**: "Tolerably common migrant." [Breeds at Winchendon: Brewster.] **Wellesley**: "Formerly common, but now scarce migrant."

216. **Sayornis phœbe** (Lath.). PHŒBE.

A common summer resident.

(February 20) March 15 to October 16 (October 22).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

217. **Sayornis saya** (Bonap.). SAY'S PHŒBE.

Accidental from the west: *North Truro*, an adult male captured on September 30, 1889, near one of the Highland farmhouses, by Mr. Gerritt S. Miller, Jr.[1]

218. **Myiarchus crinitus** (Linn.). CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

An uncommon summer resident, but sometimes common locally. This bird, it would seem, is increasing in numbers as a summer resident within the State.

(May 1) May 9 to September 12 (October 15).

Amherst: "Uncommon summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident, not generally common." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Uncommon summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common." **Dedham**: "Rare." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant." One pair seen in the summer of 1855. **Martha's Vineyard**: "Summer resident." **Springfield**: "Not generally common, but locally a regular summer resident." **Templeton**: "Not very common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Scarce and local summer resident."

219. **Tyrannus tyrannus** (Linn.). KINGBIRD.

A very common summer resident.

(April 16) May 4 to September 19 (September 26).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Abundant summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant." **Templeton**: "Common." **Wellesley**: "Very common summer resident."

[1] Miller; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1890, p. 228.

220. **Tyrannus dominicensis** (Gmel.). GRAY KINGBIRD.

Accidental from the south. One record: *Lynn*, an immature bird, taken October [23], 1869, by Mr. Charles I. Goodale.[1]

221. **Otocorys alpestris** (Linn.). SHORE LARK.

Inland, a rare spring and autumn migrant, but along the coast, an abundant migrant, and not uncommon winter resident.

(September 27) October 17 to April 19 (May 27).

Berkshire: "Rare [spring ?] and autumn visitant." **Bristol County**: "Common winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Abundant." **Dedham**: "Occasionally seen in early spring." **Essex County**: "October to April or May. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant winter visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Very common winter visitant." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn visitor."

222. **Otocorys alpestris praticola** Hensh. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.

A rare spring and autumn migrant and summer resident, occurring also in winter. It has been found breeding at North Adams, Williamstown and Pittsfield,[2] and we here record for the first time, its breeding in Worcester County, at Hubbardston, where, we are informed by Mr. Frederic Cunningham, Jr., in July, 1899, he found a nest with eggs, from which the young were safely reared. Mr. William Brewster records seeing two birds at Concord in July, 1869,[3] which were probably of this race. The only winter record, at present, is of a flock of twenty-five or more which wintered at Longmeadow in 1896–'97.[4] Autumn and spring coast records are: two males at Great Island, Hyannis, December 15, 1888.[5] On October 26, 1899, at Ipswich, the present writers, in company with Dr. Walter Faxon, saw four (perhaps six) birds, of which a male was taken. Although nearest *praticola* this specimen seems almost intermediate between that race and *arenicola*, but this may be merely a case of individual variation.[6]

[1] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No 12, Feb., 1870, p. 645, p. 47 of separate.

[2] Faxon & Brewster; Auk, Vol. IX, No. 2, Apr., 1892, pp. 201, 202; *ibid.*, Vol. XI, No. 4, Oct., 1894, pp. 326, 327.

[3] Brewster; Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2d ed., 1895, p. 247.

[4] Morris; Auk, Vol. XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, p. 85.

[5] Brewster; Auk, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, pp. 111, 112.

[6] Howe; Auk, Vol. XVII, No. 2, Apr., 1900, p. 175.

There is a male from West Roxbury taken March 22, 1873, in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. Three birds were also taken at Revere Beach, February 28, 1883.[1]

(February 28); Summer; October 26 to December 15; (Winter).

Berkshire: "Rare summer resident." Flocks at Pontoosuc Lake, November and December. **Ipswich**: One instance. **Springfield**: Two instances.

223. **Stelgidopteryx serripennis** (Aud.). ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.

A very rare summer resident, known to breed in the State only in certain limestone cliffs at *North Adams*, Berkshire County, where two pairs nested in June, 1895.[2] There is but one other record, of a bird taken in May, 1851, at *Easthampton*, and in the collection of Mr. H. L. Clark.[3]

224. **Clivicola riparia** (Linn.). BANK SWALLOW.

A common, and somewhat local summer resident.

April 25 to September 2.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Formerly not uncommon summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant in summer." **Wellesley**: "Locally common summer resident."

225. **Tachycineta bicolor** (Vieill.). WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, and now a rather uncommon and local summer resident.

March 22 to October 15.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant transient visitant, not very common summer resident." **Bristol County**:

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[1] Brewster; Auk, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1898, pp. 111, 112.

[2] Faxon; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 4, Oct., 1895, p. 392.

[3] Clark; Birds of Amherst, 1887, p. 49.

"Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and rare summer resident." **Cambridge**: Summer resident, formerly common; now common only as a migrant. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common migrant and summer resident." **Springfield**: Abundant migrant; "a few breed." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant; less common summer resident."

226. **Hirundo erythrogastra** (Bodd.). BARN SWALLOW.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant and common summer resident, but gradually losing ground in the eastern portions of the State as the old-fashioned barns become replaced by modern structures.

April 2 to September 30.

Amherst: "An abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Formerly common summer resident, now rare except as a migrant." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident, fast decreasing. **Cohasset**: "Common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

227. **Petrochelidon lunifrons** (Say). EAVE SWALLOW.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and as a summer resident abundant in the western portions of the State, becoming rare in the eastern portions.

April 23 to September 30.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant, formerly bred." **Brookline**: "Rare migrant." **Cambridge**: Summer resident, much less common than formerly. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common." **Dedham**: "Formerly bred." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant." Common. **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Summer resident." **Springfield**: "Rather common summer resident." **Templeton**: "A local and irregular summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Scarce and local summer resident."

228. **Progne subis** (Linn.). PURPLE MARTIN.

An uncommon and local summer resident; formerly much more common.

April 14 to September 30.

Amherst: "Formerly common, now rare." **Berkshire**: "Not common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." Rare local summer resident. **Brookline**: "Rare migrant." **Cambridge**: Locally common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Rare." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Rare summer resident." **Templeton**: "Locally common in summer." **Wellesley**: "Scarce and local summer resident."

229. **Ampelis cedrorum** (Vieill.). CEDAR WAXWING.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, and uncommon and erratic winter resident. Rather common as a summer resident. There appear to be two somewhat distinct spring migrations; one beginning in the latter part of January, and continuing through February, and the second lasting through late April and May.

Amherst: "Common .... summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common permanent resident, less common in winter." **Cambridge**: Not common permanent resident, common summer resident, abundant transient visitant in spring. **Cohasset**: "Abundant all the year, especially in winter." **Dedham**: "Common resident; common, though appearing very erratically in the winter." **Essex County**: "Common .... except the months of October, November and December." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident. Winter." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." Often seen in winter. **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident, and common but irregular visitor at all other seasons."

230. **Ampelis garrulus** Linn. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

Accidental from the north. The records are: near *Boston*, in the autumn of 1832, Audubon's sons saw a pair, "which they pursued more than an hour, but without success;"[1] *Boston*, a large flock of twenty to thirty birds was noted in midwinter about 1844;[2] *Williamstown*, one shot prior to 1858, and now preserved in the Williams College Museum;[3] *Bolton*, eleven specimens were captured by S. Jillson in January, 1864;[4] *Cambridge*, one was

[1] Audubon; Birds of America, IV, 1842, p. 106.

[2] Baird, Brewer & Ridgway; Land Birds, Vol. I, p. 398.

[3] Chadbourne; Williams Quarterly, Vol. V, 1858, p. 345.

[4] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11. Jan., 1870, p. 579; pp, 25, 26 of separate.

seen by Mr. William Brewster in October, 1869;[1] near *Worcester*, several were taken prior to 1870, and recorded as in the possession of Dr. Henry Bryant;[2] *Lynn*, a female was taken February 18, 1877, by Mr. N. Vickary.[3] This is doubtless the specimen labelled "Lynn" in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; *Taunton*, "taken during the winter of 1882–'83,[4] and Mr. C. S. Phillips records having seen two on December 26, 1885.[5]

231. **Vireo noveboracensis** (Gmel.). WHITE-EYED VIREO.

A very local, and in some places, common summer resident.

May 7 to September 27.

Amherst: "Quite rare" in May. **Berkshire**: "Very rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon local summer resident." **Brookline**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rather rare summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Not common. Very local." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rather common." **Springfield**: "Very rare." **Templeton**: "Rare in summer." **Wellesley**: "Scarce summer resident."

232. **Vireo solitarius** (Wils.). SOLITARY VIREO.

A rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and a rare and local summer resident, except in the higher portions of the State, where it is rather common.

April 14 to October 17.

Amherst: "Common migrant, but very rare summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant and rather rare summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and uncommon summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant; rather rare summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Rare." **Dedham**: "Not common." **Essex County**: "Summer. Very rare." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor, and . . . . rare summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common in summer." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant and not rarely nests."

233. **Vireo flavifrons** Vieill. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.

A rather common summer resident, especially at the lower altitudes, and apparently increasing in numbers.

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[1] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan., 1870, p. 579; pp. 25, 26 of separate.

[2] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 108.

[3] Brewster; Minot's Land and Game Birds, 2d ed., 1895, p. 154.

[4] Copeland; *teste* Bent. *MS.*

[5] Phillips; O. & O., Vol. XII, No. 11, Nov., 1887, p. 192.

May 2 to September 12.

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident, not common." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: "Rare summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Very rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

234. **Vireo gilvus** (Vieill.). WARBLING VIREO.

A common summer resident, especially about towns and villages.

April 29 to September 26.

Amherst: "Not uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Locally common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

235. **Vireo philadelphicus** (Cass.). PHILADELPHIA VIREO.

An extremely rare autumn migrant. The records are: *Cambridge*, a female taken September 7, 1875;[1] *Magnolia*, one taken September 18, 1879, by Dr. C. W. Townsend;[2] *Brookline*, one captured in September, 1881 [?], by Mr. Arthur Smith;[3] *Cambridge*, one shot on September 27, 1894.[4]

236. **Vireo olivaceus** (Linn.). RED-EYED VIREO.

An abundant summer resident.

May 4 to October 6. (October 11.)

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Abundant summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant summer resident." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Com-

[1] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 1, Apr., 1876, p. 19.
[2] Townsend; *ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1880, p. 53.
[3] Brewster; *ibid.*, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan., 1881, p. 56.
[4] Faxon; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan., 1895, p. 84.

mon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**. "Common summer resident."

237. **Lanius borealis** Vieill. GREAT NORTHERN SHRIKE.

A regular winter visitant, sometimes common.

(October 6) October 12 to April 16.

Amherst: "Uncommon winter visitor." **Berkshire**: "Winter visitant, not common." **Bristol County**: "Not common winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Common winter resident." **Cambridge**: Common winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Not rare in winter." **Dedham**: "Rather common in the winter." **Essex County**: "Winter. Not abundant." **Ipswich**: "Rather common winter visitant." **Springfield**: "Common winter visitant." **Templeton**: "Common in winter." **Wellesley**: "Common .... winter resident."

238. **Lanius ludovicianus migrans** Palmer. MIGRANT SHRIKE.

A very rare permanent resident. It has been recorded breeding at Williamstown, and specimens have also been taken at the following localities: *Amherst*, April 11, 1884; *Brookline*, February, 1879; *Cape Cod* at Highland Light, August 22, 1890; *Framingham*, January 29, 1884; *Ipswich*, March 29, 1892; *Lynn*, November, 1877; *Newtonville*, 1874, and January 28, 1875; *Taunton*, September 12, 1882; *West Newton*, October 21, 1872. These specimens have been usually recorded as *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*.

239. **Corvus corax** (Linn.). RAVEN.

An accidental visitant. The records are: *Tyngsborough*, one taken prior to 1859;[1] *Springfield*, one taken by Mr. C. W. Bennett in the autumn of 1859;[2] *Dedham*, two taken about 1859, one by Julius M. Lathrop, the other by Dr. H. F. Aten;[3] *Williamstown*, two taken, one "some time since,"[4] i. e. prior to 1877, and one with no data;[4] *Northampton*, one taken by Mr. E. O. Damon

[1] Samuels; Mass. Secy's Rep. Agric., 1859, p. 193.

[2] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 75.

[3] Wakefield; Birds of Dedham, 1891, p. 72.

[4] Tenney; Amer. Nat., Vol. XI, No. 4, Apr., 1877, p. 243 and Brewster; Auk, Vol. I, No. 1, Jan., 1884, p. 10.

prior to 1901;[1] Mr. C. J. Maynard records a nestling received from Tyngsborough, but the identification seems open to doubt.[2]

240. **Corvus ossifragus** Wils. FISH CROW.

Occasional from the south. Mr. William Brewster saw one flying over Cambridge on March 16, 1875, but the bird was not taken.[3] The positive records: *Wareham*, a pair seen and the female shot on July 16, 1884, by Mr. E. A. Bangs;[4] *Springfield*, one was shot on June 9, 1896, and the specimen is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster;[5] and Mr. Robert O. Morris records having heard this species there on one or two other occasions.[6]

241. **Corvus americanus** Aud. AMERICAN CROW.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, and common permanent resident. In winter they congregate at night in large numbers to roost.

Amherst: "Abundant resident." **Berkshire**: "Common permanent resident, but not as abundant in winter as in summer." **Bristol County**: "Abundant permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant permanent resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant resident." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant resident, except in winter." **Wellesley**: "Common resident."

242. **Perisoreus canadensis** (Linn.). CANADA JAY.

Accidental from the north. The records are: *Newtonville*, one seen at very close range by Mr. C. J. Maynard, early in the summer of 1875;[7] *Salem*, one was taken October 25, 1878, by Lorenzo A. Smith, now in the Peabody Academy, Salem;[8] *Woburn*,

[1] Morris; Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 26.
[2] Maynard; Birds of E. No. Amer., 1882, p. 155.
[3] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 1, Apr., 1876, p. 19.
[4] Brewster; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1887, p. 162.
[5] Morris; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, p. 100.
[6] Morris; Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 26.
[7] Maynard; Birds of E. No. Amer., part VII, 1878, p. 168.
[8] Brewster; Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2nd ed., 1895, pp. 474, 475.

recorded wrongly as from Arlington Heights, a male shot October 17, 1889, by Mr. F. B. Winship, and in the collection of James R. Mann.[1]

243. **Cyanocitta cristata** (Linn.). BLUE JAY.

A common permanent resident, probably often in the cases of separate individuals.

Amherst: "Abundant resident." **Berkshire**: "Common permanent resident." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident; common." **Brookline**: "Permanent resident." **Cambridge**: A common permanent resident and abundant transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Abundant resident." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Not common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common resident." **Templeton**: "Resident." **Wellesley**: "Abundant resident."

244. **Parus hudsonicus** Forst. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.

A very rare late autumn and winter visitant from the north. It has been seen once near a large cedar swamp in Plymouth County, on June 5, 1896, and may possibly have bred there. It has also been noted at the following localities: *Arlington*, October 18 to 22; *Belmont*, December 31, 1884; *Brookline*, 1839; *Cambridge*, December 31, 1880; *Concord*, October 30, 1870, and October 7, 1880; *Mount Greylock*, December 15 and 19, 1890; *North Ashburnham*, March 17, 1890; *Quincy*, March 14, 1885; *Waverley*, November 27, 1889, to April 5, 1890. There are also a few other instances as yet unavailable for publication.

245. **Parus atricapillus** Linn. CHICKADEE.

An abundant permanent resident.

Amherst: "Abundant resident." **Berkshire**: "Permanent resident, common." **Bristol County**: "Abundant permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Very common permanent resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant resident." **Dedham**: "Very common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common permanent resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common resident." **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "Very common resident."

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[1] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 11, Nov., 1889, p. 176, and Brewster; Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2d ed., 1895, pp. 474, 475.

246. **Sitta canadensis** Linn. CANADA NUTHATCH.

A common but irregular winter resident, often abundant in autumn. It breeds regularly in Berkshire County, and locally elsewhere in the State, as at Ware, Winchendon, Plymouth County, Bolton, Beverley, Medford and Needham.

September 3 to May 20; Summer.

Amherst: "Several instances." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon permanent resident." Only a migrant and winter visitant in the low country. **Bristol County**: "Irregular winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Common, often abundant, migrant and winter resident." **Cambridge**. Irregular transient and winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Irregular; common in autumn. Some winter." **Dedham**: "Usually rare." **Essex County**: "Common" in winter. **Ipswich**: "Very common in winter. Once August 15." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common in autumn. Once August 1." **Springfield**: "Rather common in migration, and an irregular winter visitor." **Templeton**: "Migrant of variable abundance." **Wellesley**: "Irregular migrant and winter visitant."

247. **Sitta carolinensis** Lath. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.

A common spring and autumn migrant and winter resident, and a rare local summer resident.

Amherst: "Abundant resident, but rare in summer." **Berkshire**: "Permanent resident. Not uncommon." **Bristol County**: Rather common winter visitant and common transient visitant; may breed. **Brookline**: "Common winter resident and rare local summer resident." **Cambridge**: Permanent resident, rare in summer. **Cohasset**: "Rather rare resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Rare." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common resident, more numerous during migrations." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Rather common resident. More plentiful as a migrant."

248. **Certhia familiaris americana** (Bonap.). BROWN CREEPER.

A common spring and autumn migrant and winter resident; as a summer resident found regularly in Berkshire County, and in certain parts of Plymouth County,[1] and also recorded breeding at Taunton[2] in 1878 and Springfield[3] in 1863 and near Boston prior to 1877.[4]

September 12 to May 12; Summer.

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[1] Chadbourne; Auk, Vol. XIII. No. 4, Oct., 1896, p. 346.

[2] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1879, pp. 87–90.

[3] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 69.

[4] Minot; Land & Game Birds of N. E., 1877, p. 68.

Amherst: "Resident. Common in winter." **Berkshire**: "Breeds in considerable numbers .... on Greylock." A winter visitant to other portions of the county. **Bristol County**: "Common winter visitant." One instance of breeding. **Brookline**: "Abundant winter resident." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant, rather common winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Common winter visitant." **Dedham**: "Common in the winter." **Essex County**: "Common" in winter. **Ipswich**: Winter. **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon winter resident." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant and winter resident. Once found breeding." **Templeton**: "Common in fall and winter." **Wellesley**: "Common winter resident."

249. **Cistothorus palustris** (Wils.). LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.

A common local summer resident: it has been known to winter occasionally at Fresh Pond, Cambridge.[1]

May 2 to November 30 (December 10) (Winter).

Berkshire: "Very rare summer resident." **Brookline**: "Rare migrant, formerly a common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Locally abundant summer resident. **Dedham**: "Common locally." **Martha's Vineyard**: "May to November." **Springfield**: "Rather rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Locally common summer resident."

250. **Cistothorus stellaris** (Licht.). SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.

A very local, and in some places not uncommon summer resident.

May 10 to October 2.

Berkshire: "Summer resident, ... of local distribution." **Cambridge**: Locally common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Common locally." **Springfield**: "Rather rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Locally common summer resident."

251. **Troglodytes hiemalis** Vieill. WINTER WREN.

An uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and local summer resident in Berkshire County and at Winchendon, in Worcester County,[2] and it probably bred once at Lynn.[3] Rare winter resident.

[1] Faxon; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, pp. 408, 409.

[2] Brewster; Auk, Vol. V, No. 4, Oct., 1888, p. 392.

[3] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Apr., 1883, pp. 119, 120.

April 8 to 29; Summer; September 15 to December 25; Winter.

Amherst: "Irregular migrant." **Berkshire**: "Chiefly a spring and autumn migrant, though many breed." **Bristol County**: "Rare and irregular winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Transient visitant, rather rare. **Dedham**: "Rare winter visitor." **Springfield**: "Uncommon spring and autumn visitor and rare winter resident." **Templeton**; "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant and rare winter resident."

252. **Hylemathrous aëdon** (Vieill.). HOUSE WREN.

A formerly common summer resident; now common only locally. April 24 to October 4.

Amherst: "Uncommon summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rare summer resident." **Brookline**: "Local summer resident." **Cambridge**: Locally common summer resident. **Dedham**; "Rare." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Springfield**: "Rather uncommon summer resident." **Templeton**: "Rather rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Scarce summer resident."

253. **Thryothorus ludovicianus** (Lath.). CAROLINA WREN.

A very rare visitant from the south. It has been noted in the State during the breeding season, and as it has been found breeding in Rhode Island, it may possibly do so rarely in Massachusetts. The records are: near *Boston* (Roxbury), a pair seen and thought to be probably breeding in a swamp, about July 4, 1876;[1] *Lynn*, a bird taken July 6, 1878. This bird is now in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History;[2] *Brookline*, a specimen taken November 4, 1883, by Arthur Smith;[3] *Cambridge*, a male taken September 27, 1891;[4] *Dorchester*, Mr. Francis J. Birtwell writes us that a male was taken and another bird seen by Mr. F. B. McKechnie, December 30, 1898; *Taunton*, one was captured in the barn of John Sharpe, February 13, 1899, at the time of a great storm.[5]

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[1] Minot; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 3, Sept., 1876, p. 76.

[2] Brewer; *ibid.*, Vol. III, No. 4, Oct., 1878, p. 193.

[3] Cory; Auk, Vol. I, No. 1, Jan., 1884, p. 91.

[4] Batchelder; Auk, Vol. IX, No. 1, Jan., 1892, pp. 73, 74.

[5] Copeland; *in MS.*

254. **Harporrhynchus rufus** (Linn.). BROWN THRASHER.

A very common summer resident, except in Berkshire County where it is not rare. During the winter of 1894, a bird, possibly a cripple, was observed at Arlington from December 15, 1894, to March 5, 1895.[1] It was, however, supplied with food. A bird was seen about February 14, 1890, at West Yarmouth, that may have wintered in the vicinity.[2]

(March 29) (April 6) April 20 to October 22 ("first of December").

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident, not very rare." **Bristol County**: "Very common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Very common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "*Abundant* summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Very common summer resident."

255. **Galeoscoptes carolinensis** (Linn.). CATBIRD.

A very common summer resident. It has been five times recorded in winter, *viz.*, at *Wood's Holl*, December 28, 1877;[3] at *Wellesley*, December 30, 1887;[4] at *Millbury*, December 30, 1891;[5] at *Waverley*, December 17–31, 1892;[6] and at *Martha's Vineyard*, December 26, 1900.[7]

(April 25) April 29 to October 16 (November 14) (Winter).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Very common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common local summer resident. Winter." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Very common summer resident."

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[1] Gilman; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 2, Apr., 1896, pp. 176, 177.

[2] B. S. T.; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXXIV, Feb. 27, 1890, p. 104.

[3] Murdock; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan., 1878, p. 76.

[4] Denton; O. & O., Vol. XIII, No. 7, July, 1888, p. 104.

[5] Reed; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1891, p. 15.

[6] Faxon; *in verbis.*

[7] Greenough; *in MS.*

256. **Mimus polyglottos** (Linn.). MOCKINGBIRD.

A very rare summer resident. It has been found breeding at Tatham and Springfield,[1] at Arlington,[2] at Marshfield,[3] and at Groton ;[4] and probably at Hyannis,[5] where a young bird in spotted plumage was taken August 30, 1891, at Ipswich,[6] where a pair were taken on April 4, 1892, and at Highland Light,[7] where three birds were seen September 11, 1890. In addition to the above, two adult females have been taken at Taunton, April 5, 1893,[8] and November 11, 1897,[8] respectively. The many other birds recorded may be either escaped cage-birds or actual visitants from the south, so that such records are valueless.

257. **Sialia sialis** (Linn.). BLUEBIRD.

A common summer resident, more numerous on migrations. On Cape Cod it winters somewhat regularly in small numbers, and has been found in winter at various other points near the coast.

March 2 to November 2 (December 10) (Winter).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "A fairly common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident, casual in winter." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Rather common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident," and in all months except January. **Templeton**: "Common summer visitant." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident.... rarely seen in winter."

258. **Hesperocichla nævia** (Gmel.). VARIED THRUSH.

An accidental visitant from the far west. The only record is:

[1] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, pp. 67, 68, and Morris; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 4, Oct., 1889, p. 125; *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, p. 117, and *ibid.*, Vol. IX, No. 1, Jan., 1892, p. 74.

[2] Townsend; Auk, Vol. I, No. 2, Apr., 1884, p. 192.

[3] Torrey; O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 9, Sept., 1889, p. 144.

[4] Batchelder; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 3, July, 1895, pp. 308, 309.

[5] Cory; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 4, Oct., 1891, p. 395.

[6] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XVIII, No. 4, Apr., 1893, p. 51.

[7] Miller; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1891, pp. 119, 120.

[8] Cahoon; Forest & Stream, Vol. XX, Apr. 5, 1883, p. 185, and Bent; Auk, Vol. XV, No. 1, Jan., 1898, pp. 59, 60.

Ipswich, one shot by Mr. C. J. Maynard in December, 1864.[1] The specimen is now in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

259. **Merula migratoria** (Linn.). AMERICAN ROBIN.

An abundant summer resident, and not uncommon winter resident in most portions of the State,* especially along the seacoast.

March 8 to November 23.

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." A few winter. **Bristol County**: "Very abundant summer resident, casual in winter." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer, and not uncommon winter resident." **Cambridge**: Very abundant summer resident, common but irregular winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Abundant at all seasons." **Dedham**: "Exceedingly abundant." **Essex County**: "Resident. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident, occasionally winters." **Templeton**: "Abundant." **Wellesley**: "Abundant summer resident . . . . a few winter."

260. **Hylocichla guttata pallasii** (Cab.). HERMIT THRUSH.

A common spring and autumn migrant, breeding regularly in Berkshire, Hampden, Worcester, Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, and at Martha's Vineyard.[2] It has also been found breeding at Lynn,[3] Roxbury,[4] Concord,[5] North Beverley, and elsewhere. It has occurred occasionally in winter, having been observed at Roxbury, December 25, 1882,[6] and at Waverley, January 12, 1891, and February 14, 1892.[7]

(April 1) April 4 to May 18; September 19 to November 10 (Winter).

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: Prior to 1894–'95 a common summer resident, less common since then above 800 feet. **Bristol**

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[1] Coues, *fide*, Allen *MS.*; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. V, 1866–'67, p. 312.

* Howe; Auk, Vol. XV, No. 2, Apr., 1898, pp. 162–167, and Brewster; *ibid.*, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, pp. 360–373.

[2] Howe & Coggins; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, Jan., 1901, pp. 111, 112.

[3] Welch; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XIII, 1870, p. 366.

[4] Brewer; Bost. Journal Nat. Hist., Vol. VI, 1852, p. 304, 305.

[5] Maynard; Birds of East. No. Amer., 1882, p. 10.

[6] Job; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1883, p. 149.

[7] Faxon; *in verbis*.

County: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Very common transient visitant, occasionally one or two may winter. **Cohasset**: "Rather uncommon migrant." **Dedham**: "Common migrant." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common. Occasionally seen in the winter." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident about Tashmoo Lake." **Springfield**: "Common migrant, and rare summer resident." **Templeton**: "A rare summer resident, common as a migrant." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant, rarely breeds."

261. **Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii** (Cab.). OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and in the higher portions of Berkshire County not an uncommon summer resident.

(April) May 3 to June 7; September 20 to October 21.

Amherst: "Rare and irregular migrant." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon summer resident.... In the low country known only as a spring and autumn migrant." **Bristol County**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Not rare migrant." **Dedham**: "Rather common migrant." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Common migrant." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

262. **Hylocichla aliciæ** Baird. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.

An uncommon, if not rare, spring and autumn migrant.

May 17 to June 3; September 15 to October 9.

Berkshire: "Rare transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Rare migrant." **Cambridge**: Uncommon transient visitant. **Dedham**: One instance. **Springfield**: "Rare late spring and early autumn migrant." **Wellesley**: "Rare or scarce migrant."

263. **Hylocichla aliciæ bicknelli** (Ridgw.). BICKNELL'S THRUSH.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and a very rare summer resident on the summit of Greylock Mountain in Berkshire County.[1]

May 2 to 25; (Summer); October 5 to 25.

[1] Faxon; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 4, Oct., 1895, pp. 392, 393.

Berkshire: "Very rare summer resident." **Brookline**: "Rare migrant." **Cambridge**: Rather common transient visitant. **Dedham**: One instance. **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant."

264. **Hylocichla fuscescens** (Steph.). WILSON'S THRUSH.

A very common summer resident.

April 30 to September 11 (September 19).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Most abundant of the *Hylocichlæ*." **Bristol County**: "Rather common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Locally common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Rather common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: One instance, September 22, 1899; probably *H. f. fuliginosa*. **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

265. **Hylocichla fuscescens fuliginosa** Howe.* NEWFOUNDLAND THRUSH.

Undoubtedly an uncommon spring and late autumn migrant. The only definite record is: *Lanesboro*, one taken on September 27, 1900, by Dr. Walter Faxon and now in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.[1] It is interesting to note that Dr. J. A. Allen in his "Birds of Springfield" published in 1864 (pp. 57, 58) in his discussion of the right of Alice's Thrush to recognition wrote: "Among individuals of *Turdus fuscescens*, collected the past summer at Springfield, I have detected a difference similar in kind and as great in degree as that separating forms heretofore considered typical respectively of *T. swainsonii* and *T. aliciæ*. Thus one specimen is very highly colored throughout, being very bright *reddish* brown above, and has the breast bright reddish buff, of about the same tint as is highly colored *T. swainsonii*, and the spots very distinct, while the other is very pale throughout, being of a decidedly *yellowish* brown above, and has the breast pale buff, and the spots more indistinct than in the first." Dr. Allen, it will be seen, was obviously describing *H. f. fuliginosa* as compared with *H. fuscescens*.

[May]; September [23] to October 5.

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* Howe; Auk, Vol. XVII, No. 3, July, 1900, pp. 270, 271.

[1] Faxon; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, p. 198.

266. **Hylocichla mustelina** (Gmel.). WOOD THRUSH.

A fairly common summer resident. It has only in the last few years become at all common in Berkshire County.

(April 26) May 1 to September 28 (October 10).

Amherst: "Uncommon summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rather common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Rather common summer resident."

267. **Polioptila cærulea** (Linn.). BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Chatham*, one was seen November 18, 1877, by Arthur Smith, and a few days later a female, probably the same bird, was taken by Stephen Decatur;[1] *Falmouth*, an adult male was captured by F. C. Swift, December 18, 1877;[2] this bird is now in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History; *Magnolia*, an immature female was taken by Mr. Outram Bangs, August 27, 1879;[3] *Osterville*, an adult female was captured September 26, 1879, by Dr. A. P. Chadbourne;[4] *Brookline*, a bird taken September 8, 1887, by Dr. A. L. Reagh;[5] *Highland Light*, an adult female shot October 9, 1889, by Mr. G. S. Miller, Jr.[6]

268. **Regulus calendula** (Linn.). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.

A common spring and autumn migrant; casual in winter, at Highland Light, January 15, 1892;[7] Fresh Pond, December 23, 1899.[8]

April 5 to May 13; September 23 to November 16 (Winter).

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Rather common transient visitant in the spring and autumn." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon

[1] Deane; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan., 1878, p. 45.
[2] Brewer; *ibid.*, No. 3, July, pp. 146, 147.
[3] Deane; *ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1880, p. 47.
[4] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XX, 1879, p. 264, footnote 2.
[5] Howe; Brookline Chronicle, Jan. 30, 1897.
[6] Miller; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1890, p. 229.
[7] White; O. & O., Vol. XVII, No. 6, June, 1882, p. 85.
[8] Faxon; *in verbis.*

transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Rather common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rather uncommon migrant." **Dedham**: "Rather common migrant." **Essex County**: "Plentiful in May." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

269. **Regulus satrapa** Licht. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.

A common spring and autumn migrant and winter resident. It breeds regularly in the higher portions of the Berkshires and locally in the eastern part of the State, as at Winchendon,[1] Lynn,[2] and in Plymouth County.[3]

September 18 to May 9; Summer.

Amherst: "Not rare winter visitant." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon permanent resident," invading the valley country only as a winter visitant. **Bristol County**: "Common winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Common winter resident." **Cambridge**: Very common transient visitant; common winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in winter." **Dedham**: "Common winter resident." **Essex County**: "Common in winter." **Ipswich**: "Common winter visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common winter resident." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor, and rare winter resident." **Templeton**: "Common during migrations." **Wellesley**: "Common in spring and fall and at times in winter."

270. **Anthus pennsilvanicus** (Lath.). AMERICAN PIPIT.

A common spring and autumn migrant; having been taken once on June 8, 1878, at Swampscott,[4] and once on January 4, 1878, at Newburyport.[5]

February 25 to May 20 (June 8); September 12 to November 24; (Winter).

Amherst: "One instance." **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant, spring and autumn." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Abundant transient visitant, in fall, but less common in spring. **Cohasset**: "Not uncommon in spring, rarer in fall." **Dedham**: "Rare migrant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common in autumn." **Springfield**: "Common autumn and rather rare spring visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare migrant." **Wellesley**: "Migrant."

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[1] Brewster; Auk, Vol. V, No. 4, Oct., 1888, pp. 337–344.

[2] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 6, June, 1889, p. 95.

[3] Chadbourne; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 4, Oct., 1896, p. 346.

[4] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 4, Oct., 1878, p. 194.

[5] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XIX, 1878, p. 302.

271. **Setophaga ruticilla** (Linn.). AMERICAN REDSTART.

A very common summer resident.

(April 13) April 23 to October 2.

Amherst: "Abundant migrant" [and summer resident]. **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in summer." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common, but somewhat local summer resident."

272. **Wilsonia canadensis** (Linn.). CANADIAN WARBLER.

A common spring and autumn migrant. In Berkshire County and in central portions of the State it is a common summer resident, elsewhere in Massachusetts it occurs in summer only locally in damp, thick, generally evergreen woods.

May 11 to September 26.

Amherst: "Not uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant, and rare summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and rare local summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Sometimes very common in spring." **Dedham**: "Common migrant and has been found breeding." **Essex County**: Summer visitant. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: "Not common transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant, a few may breed." **Templeton**: "Summer resident. Rare." **Wellesley**: "Rather scarce migrant.... and rare summer resident."

273. **Wilsonia pusillus** (Wils.). WILSON'S WARBLER.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

May 7 to May 29; August 23 to September 27 (November 2 204.[1]

Amherst: "Rare and irregular migrant." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Dedham**: "Rather rare migrant." **Essex County**: "Rare." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant."

[1] Hoffmann; Auk, Vol. XVI, No. 2, Apr., 1900, p. 196.

274. **Wilsonia mitrata** (Gmel.). HOODED WARBLER.

A rare or accidental summer visitant, perhaps rarely breeding. Mr. J. B. Grimes reports it as formerly observed in the breeding season near Pittsfield.[1] The records are: *Brookline*, one taken June 25, 1879, by Wm. Adair;[2] *Provincetown*, a male taken on June 25, 1888, by Harry C. Whorf;[3] *Taunton*, two birds noted on May 8, 1888, by Mr. B. A. Scudder;[4] *Framingham*, a male taken in a barn on October 15, 1893.[5]

275. **Icteria virens** (Linn.). YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.

A very rare summer resident, except locally, and in the valleys of Berkshire County where it is not rare in summer.

Amherst: "One instance." **Berkshire**: "A not rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rare summer resident." **Brookline**: One record. **Cambridge**: Rather rare summer resident. **Cohasset**: "One instance." **Dedham**: Recorded. **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rare." [Now locally common.] **Springfield**: "Rare, but regular summer resident." **Templeton**: [One instance, Winchendon.—Brewster.] **Wellesley**: "Rare local, summer resident."

276. **Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla** (Swains.). MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.

An abundant summer resident, occasional in winter, having been twice observed at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, on January 13, 1890[6] and once in December,[7] and at Framingham in January, 1884.[8]

April 30 to October 21 (November 27); (Winter).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident. **Bristol County**: "Very common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in summer." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident."

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[1] Faxon and Hoffmann; Birds of Berkshire, 1900, pp. 126, 127, pp. 20, 21 of separate.

[2] Deane; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. V, No. 2, Apr., 1880, pp. 117, 118.

[3] Hitchcock; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, p. 407.

[4] Copeland; *in MS.*

[5] Eastman; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 3, July, 1897, p. 327.

[6] Faxon; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, p. 409.

[7] Faxon; *in verbis.*

[8] Browne; Auk, Vol. I, No. 4, Oct., 1884, p. 389.

Templeton: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Abundant summer resident."

277. **Geothlypis philadelphia** (Wils.). MOURNING WARBLER.

A rare spring and autumn migrant, occurring only in Berkshire County as a summer resident, where it is of very restricted range.

May 14 to June 6; Summer; September.

Amherst: "One instance." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rare transient visitant. **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn migrant." **Wellesley**: "Rare migrant."

278. **Geothlypis agilis** (Wils.). CONNECTICUT WARBLER.

A very rare spring, but not uncommon autumn migrant. It has been only twice reported, to our knowledge, in spring, once at Ashland on May 17 and 19, 1883,[1] and once at Readville, May 24, 1883.[2]

May; September 7 to October 9.

Amherst: "Several instances." **Berkshire**: "Very rare transient in the autumn." **Bristol County**: "Transient visitant in fall." **Brookline**: "Rare fall migrant." **Cambridge**: Fall, transient visitant, sometimes locally abundant. **Dedham**: One instance. **Martha's Vineyard**: "One instance. September." **Springfield**: "A rare spring and common autumn migrant." **Wellesley**: "Scarce; rather frequently seen in fall."

Note: *Geothlypis formosa* (Wils.). KENTUCKY WARBLER.

In Dr. Holder's List of the Birds of Lynn (p. 2) he includes this species as then in the collection of the Lynn Natural History Society. As we have been unable to see this specimen we make but this mention of it.

279. **Siurus motacilla** (Vieill.). LARGE-BILLED WATER THRUSH.

A very rare summer resident in Berkshire County. A pair feeding fully fledged young were found on June 11, 1896, at Sheffield by Dr. Walter Faxon.[3] It has also been taken on July 28, 1895, at Springfield;[4] on April 28, 1869, on Mount Tom;[5] and

[1] Castle; O. & O., Vol. IX, No. 6, June, 1884, p. 75.

[2] Maynard; Quart. Jour. Bost. Zoo. Soc., Vol. II, No. 3, July, 1883, pp. 43, 44.

[3] Faxon; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 4, Oct., 1896, p. 344.

[4] Morris; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 1, Jan., 1896, p. 86.

[5] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan., 1870, p. 577, p. 24 of separate.

a female on W. A. Stearns's authority at Leverett on May 18, 1871;[1] and a male on July 12, 1886, by H. L. Clark.[1]

280. **Siurus noveboracensis** (Gmel.). WATER THRUSH.

A common spring and autumn migrant. Although it has been recorded breeding near Boston, and at other localities in the State, the records are generally discredited.

April 25 to May 30 (June 17); (July) August 3 to October 10.

Amherst: Two instances. **Berkshire**: "Common transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Very common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Common migrant." **Dedham**: "Rather common migrant." **Essex County**: "Common migrant." **Ipswich**: "Not common transient visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "One instance." **Springfield**: "Common migrant in spring and autumn." **Templeton**: "Common migrant. Breeds [?]." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

281. **Siurus aurocapillus** (Linn.). OVEN-BIRD.

An abundant summer resident.

May 1 to September 27.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Abundant summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant in summer." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Very common summer resident."

282. **Dendrœca discolor** (Vieill.). PRAIRIE WARBLER.

A common but local summer resident near the coast, abundant at certain localities, Martha's Vineyard and in Plymouth County for example.

May 2 to September 25.

Bristol County: "Rather common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and rare summer resident." **Cambridge**: Locally common summer resident. **Cohasset**: One instance. **Dedham**: "Rather

[1] Clark; Birds of Amherst, 1887, p. 50.

common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Rather uncommon migrant and rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Locally common summer resident."

283. **Dendrœca palmarum** (Gmel.). PALM WARBLER.

A rare autumn migrant.

September 7 to October 22.

Berkshire: "Rare transient visitant." **Brookline**: One instance. **Cambridge**: Uncommon transient visitant. **Wellesley**: "Scarce fall migrant."

284. **Dendrœca palmarum hypochrysea** Ridgw. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.

A common spring, and uncommon autumn migrant. According to Dr. J. A. Allen a few have been observed in winter.

April 5 to May 20; September 5 to October 22.

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common spring and autumn transient." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Abundant transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common spring migrant." **Dedham**: Rather common migrant." **Essex County**: "Spring. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

285. **Dendrœca vigorsii** (Aud.). PINE-CREEPING WARBLER.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and as a summer resident common, except in the higher portions of the State where it is rare. Its breeding range is more or less co-extensive with that of the Pitch Pine (*Pinus rigida*). It has been occasionally taken in winter, *viz.*, Framingham, December 5, 1891, and January 1, 1882; Duxbury, December 27, 1882; Belmont, December 15, 1890.

April 1 to November 25; (Winter).

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Very rare summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common migrant and uncommon summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common in summer." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer resident. Abundant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Not common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

286. **Dendrœca virens** (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant and summer resident. April 20 to October 19 (November 3).

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident," abundant on Greylock. **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in summer." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant migrant, and not a very common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident" **Wellesley**: "Very common summer resident."

287. **Dendrœca dominica** (Linn.). YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.

Accidental from the south. The only record is: *Dedham*, one taken by G. E. Browne, "nine or ten years ago," [November 4, 1866].[1]

288. **Dendrœca blackburniæ** (Gmel.). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

A rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant; it breeds in Berkshire County, at Greenfield in Franklin County, at Holyoke and Chester in Hampden County, at Winchendon in Worcester County, at Roxbury in Suffolk County, and at Concord, Lexington, and Sudbury in Middlesex County.

May 2 to 28; Summer; September 7 to October.

Amherst: "Uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident," more common on Greylock than in other parts of County. **Bristol County**: "Transient visitant, rare." **Brookline**: "Uncommon migrant." **Cambridge**: Uncommon transient visitant. **Dedham**: "Rare migrant." **Essex County**: "Rare." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Transient. Rare." **Springfield**: "Rather common spring and autumn migrant." Breeds. **Templeton**: Recorded. **Wellesley**: "Rather rare migrant, sometimes not scarce."

289. **Dendrœca striata** (Forst.). BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

A common spring and abundant autumn migrant.

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[1] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1878, p. 146, also Wakefield; Birds of Dedham, 1891, p. 74.

(April 15) May 8 to June 14; September 4 to November 4.

Amherst: "Uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common transient visitant." Young seen at North Adams in August.[1] **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant in spring, abundant in fall." **Brookline**: "Common spring and abundant fall migrant." **Cambridge**: Abundant transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Common migrant." **Dedham**: "Common migrant." **Essex County**: "Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant transient visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common fall migrant." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Abundant migrant."

290. **Dendrœca castanea** (Wils.). BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.

A spring and autumn migrant, varying greatly in numbers in different seasons.

May 10 to May 26 (June 19); (July 2) September 7 to October 8.

Amherst: "Rare and irregular migrant." **Berkshire**: "Rare spring and autumn migrant." **Bristol County**: "Rather rare transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Rare migrant." **Cambridge**: Rather rare transient visitor. **Dedham**: "Rare migrant." **Essex County**: "Rare." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Transient." **Springfield**: "Usually rather rare spring and autumn migrant, occasionally common." **Templeton**: "Rare migrant." **Wellesley**: "Rather rare migrant."

291. **Dendrœca pennsilvanica** (Linn.). CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, and common summer resident.

May 1 to September 20.

Amherst: "Common migrant, not rare in summer." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident and abundant migrant." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in summer." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rather common." **Ipswich**: "Not common summer resident." **Ipswich**: "Not common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Very common in spring migrations, less common summer resident."

292. **Dendrœca rara** Wils. CÆRULEAN WARBLER.

Accidental from the south. Although W. A. Stearns recorded

[1] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1878, p. 139.

taking three females at Amherst on May 19, 1884, the record has generally been considered to refer to *D. cærulescens*. We can now, however, cite the following definite record: *Cohasset*, a female (No. 1500), found by Mr. Howe in the Bryant Collection, now deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zöölogy, taken on [July ?] 11, 1874; the month is given on the original label, but it is impossible to definitely decipher it.

293. **Dendrœca maculosa** (Gmel.). BLACK-AND-YELLOW WARBLER.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and a common summer resident in Berkshire County: it is said to breed at Winchendon in Worcester County, and presumably at Blandford and Chester in Hampden County.

May 8 to 26; Summer; September 11 to October 5.

Amherst: "Rare migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident in spruce regions from Becket northward." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge** Common transient visitant. **Dedham**: "Tolerably common migrant." **Essex County**: "Spring. Rather rare." **Ipswich**: "Not uncommon transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant. Occasionally breeds?." **Templeton**: Recorded. **Wellesley**. "Common migrant."

Note: *Dendrœca auduboni* (Towns.). AUDUBON'S WARBLER.

A single young male taken on November 16, 1876, near Cambridge,[1] has been recorded as this species, but as we understand, *coronata* sometimes shows a tinge of yellow on the throat, and as this specimen which we have examined shows no other differences, it having the shorter wings characteristic of *coronata*, a decided structural difference, we prefer to consider its peculiarity of coloration due to individual variation. The specimen is in Mr. Wm. Brewster's collection (No. 6925).

294. **Dendrœca coronata** (Linn.). YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.

A very common spring and autumn migrant; it is known to breed in Berkshire County, and probably, at least once, at Springfield, and in Worcester County at Winchendon, and near Wachusett Mountain; (Concord ? Maynard). It winters commonly on and near the coast, especially at Cape Cod.

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[1] Frazar; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, p. 27.

April 13 to May 24; Summer; August 23 to November 26; Winter.

Amherst: "Abundant migrant." **Berkshire**: "Extremely abundant during migrations, a few . . . . breed." **Bristol County**: "Abundant transient and common winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Abundant migrant and rare winter resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant transient visitant; a few winter. **Cohasset**: "Numerous, September to May." **Dedham**: "Common migrant, a few winter." **Essex County**: "Common in spring and autumn. Rare in winter." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant. Winter." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common migrant and winter resident." **Springfield**: "An abundant spring and autumn migrant, without doubt bred in 1900." **Templeton**: "Abundant during migrations." **Wellesley**: "Abundant migrant."

295. **Dendrœca cærulescens** (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.

A not uncommon spring and autumn migrant, and in the higher portions of the State a common summer resident.

May 5 to October 11 (November 19).

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Rather common transient visitant. **Dedham**: "Rather rare migrant." **Essex County**: "Rare." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant; it is an abundant summer resident on the slope of the mountains just west of Westfield." **Templeton**: "Not very common migrant." [June 17 at Winchendon.—Brewster.[1]] **Wellesley**: "Rather common migrant."

296. **Dendrœca æstiva** (Gmel.). YELLOW WARBLER.

An abundant summer resident.

April 23 to September 30.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident." Common. **Bristol County**: "Very common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in summer." **Dedham**: "Abundant." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

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[1] Brewster; Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2nd ed., 1895, p. 118.

297. **Dendrœca tigrina** (Gmel.). CAPE MAY WARBLER.

A rare spring and autumn migrant.

May 2 to 25; August 25 to September 15.

Amherst: "Very rare." **Berkshire**: "Rare spring (and presumably autumn) migrant." **Brookline**: Three records; in May. **Cambridge**: Rare transient visitor. **Dedham**: One instance. **Essex County**: "Very rare." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Very rare." **Wellesley**: "Rare migrant."

298. **Compsothlypis americana usneæ** Brewst. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and common summer resident in localities where the *Usnea* moss is found, particularly on Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard.

April 27 to October 9.

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident, not common, and local." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant migrant." **Cambridge**: Common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common migrant." **Dedham**: "Common as a migrant, a few breed." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant and rather rare summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common during migrations; a few breed." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant; breeds locally."

299. **Helminthophila peregrina** (Wils.). TENNESSEE WARBLER.

A very rare spring and autumn migrant. The fact of a bird being heard singing near the summit of Mount Greylock, July 15, and 16, 1888,[1] indicates its possible breeding in the State although there is no satisfactory evidence on this point.

May 10 to 30; (July 15 and 16); August and September.

Berkshire: "Rare spring migrant." **Bristol County**: "Rare transient visitor." **Cambridge**: Rare transient visitant. **Dedham**: "Several." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn migrant." **Wellesley**: "Rare migrant."

300. **Helminthophila celata** (Say). ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.

An extremely rare spring and autumn migrant, and it has been

[1] Faxon; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 2, Apr., 1889, p. 102.

found in the State in winter. The records are: *Springfield*, one was shot May 15, 1863, by Dr. J. A. Allen, who saw several other birds at the same time, which he believed to be of this species;[1] *Lynn*, one taken January 1, 1875;[2] *Concord*, a female was taken by Mr. Wm. Brewster on October 2, 1876;[3] *Belmont*, an adult male captured in the autumn of 1885 by Mr. H. W. Henshaw.[4]

301. **Helminthophila rubricapilla** (Wils.). NASHVILLE WARBLER.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and a rather common summer resident. There is one winter record, of a bird found at Swampscott, hung in a barberry bush by a shrike, on January 31, 1890; the bird had not been dead over two weeks.[5]

(April 20) April 28 to October 1.

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: "Abundant migrant and common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rare summer resident, common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and not uncommon summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rather common summer resident; more common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant .... quite common." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Very common spring and autumn migrant, and rather uncommon summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant, less common summer resident."

302. **Helminthophila chrysoptera** (Linn.). GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.

A rather common, but very local summer resident at the lower altitudes in the State.

May 7 to August 25.

Amherst: Recorded. **Brookline**: "Common migrant, and rare summer resident." **Cambridge**: Not uncommon summer resident. **Dedham**: "More common each year." **Springfield**: "A very rare summer resident." **Templeton**: [A male seen in May, 1888, at Winchendon.—Brewster.] **Wellesley**: "Locally common."

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[1] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 60.

[2] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVII, 1875, p. 439.

[3] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 4, Nov., 1876, pp. 94, 95.

[4] Brewster; Auk, Vol. III, No. 2, Apr., 1886, p. 278.

[5] Faxon; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, p. 409.

Note: *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* (Brewst.). BREWSTER'S WARBLER.

The claims of this supposed species to recognition seem still to be in doubt, hence it is not here enumerated. Typical specimens have been recorded from Hudson,[1] in May or June, 1858, and Newtonville, May 18, 1870. [2]This is the typespecimen. (See Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, 1881, pp. 218–225, and Ridgway; Auk, Vol. II, 1885, pp. 359–363, and Brewster; *ibid.*, Vol. III, 1886, p. 411.)

303. **Helminthophila pinus** (Linn.). BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Dedham*, "a small flock" was found about the 12th or 15th of May, 1857, by E. A. Samuels. It seems probable that one of these birds is the specimen referred to by Cabot in 1858 as presented to the Boston Society of Natural History;[3] *West Roxbury*, a male was captured May 17, 1878, by Mr. C. N. Hammond;[4] *Dorchester*, one was seen May 15, 1897, by Forster H. Brackett;[5] *Taunton*, one was taken by J. H. Morse (date unknown).[6]

304. **Helmitherus vermivorus** (Gmel.). WORM-EATING WARBLER.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Easthampton*, W. A. Stearns says he has seen the bird there:[7] *Cambridge*, a female was shot September 19, 1881, by Mr. Henry M. Spelman;[8] Mr. [A. L.] Babcock feels very certain that he took an example of this species at Sherborn .... but the specimen was not preserved;[9] Peabody's (1839, p. 312) statement that it nested at Cambridge was without doubt an error.

305. **Protonotaria citrea** (Bodd.). PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *South Abington*,

[1] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 3, July, 1879, p. 184.
[2] Brewster; Amer. Sportsman, Vol. V, Oct., 1874, p. 33.
[3] Samuels; Ornithology & Oölogy of N. E., 1867, p. 213.
[4] Deane; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 4, Oct., 1878, p. 188.
[5] Brackett; Auk, Vol. XV, No. 1, Jan., 1898, p. 59.
[6] Copeland; *teste* Bent, in *MS.*
[7] Stearns & Coues; N. E. Bird Life, Vol. I, 1881, p. 111.
[8] Spelman; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, No. 4, Oct., 1881, p. 246.
[9] Morse; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 49.

a male was shot not previous to 1880 by George Dwelley;[1] *Northampton*, one shot on high ground in May, 1883, by E. O. Damon, and two others shot at the same time by a friend of his and at the same place;[2] *Concord*, a male shot May 9, 1886, on the Assabet River; an immature female August 17, 1886, and an adult male August 23, 1886;[3] *Auburndale*, a male was noted singing by the Charles River in a thicket on June 19, 1890, and on the 20th it was shot there. There may be some reason for supposing that a pair was breeding here;[4] *Hyde Park*, one was taken May 21, 1892;[5] *Mattapan Station*, one was picked up dead September 15, 1894, and was apparently killed by flying against the telegraph wires.[6]

306. **Mniotilta varia** (Linn.). BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER.

A very common spring and autumn migrant, and not uncommon summer resident.

April 18 to October 29 (December 5).

Amherst: "Common migrant but rare summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon summer resident. **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Very numerous." **Dedham**: "Very common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Rare." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

307. **Piranga rubra** (Linn.). SUMMER TANAGER.

Accidental from the south. The records are: *Lynn*, two were taken after a severe storm, April 21, 1852, according to S. Jillson;[7] *Swampscott*, a bird captured in June, 1866;[8] *Amherst*,

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[1] Purdie; Auk, Vol. III, No. 4, Oct., 1886, p. 488.

[2] Sage; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1887, p. 164.

[3] Brewster; Auk, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1886, pp. 410, 411, and *ibid.*, p. 488.

[4] Kennard; O. & O., Vol. XV, No. 7, July, 1890, p. 110.

[5] C. E. B.; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXXVIII, June 16, 1892, p. 362.

[6] Frazer; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan., 1895, p. 84.

[7] Putnam; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 224.

[8] Allen; Bull. Essex Inst., Vol. X, 1878, p. 15.

one taken in August, 1867;[1] *Framingham*, an immature male was taken in May, "some years since," *i. e.* prior to 1870, by Mr. A. L. Babcock.[2]

308. **Piranga ludoviciana** (Wils.). WESTERN TANAGER.

Accidental from the west. There is but one record: *Salem*, (not Lynn) a bird taken alive on January 20, 1878.[3]

309. **Piranga erythromelas** Vieill. SCARLET TANAGER.

A common summer resident.

(May 4) May 8 to October 6.

Amherst: "Not uncommon summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rather common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common in summer." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Not common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Summer resident. Rare." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Tolerably common in summer." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

310. **Quiscalus quiscula** (Linn.). PURPLE GRACKLE.

A summer resident in the southernmost portions of the State, typical *quiscula* being found only occasionally, while intergrades showing a preponderance of *quiscula* blood predominate on Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket and in Barnstable and Bristol Counties. About Boston, Mr. William Brewster writes that only 10% of the genus *Quiscalus* show traces of *quiscula* blood.[4]

Bristol County: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident."

311. **Quiscalus quiscula æneus** (Ridgw.). BRONZED GRACKLE.

A common summer resident of the more northern portions of the State, wintering occasionally at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, and at Longmeadow, and probably in other favorable localities.

(March 1) March 11 to November 22.

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[1] Stearns & Coues; N. E. Bird Life, Vol. I, 1881, p. 179.

[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11; Jan., 1870, p. 578, p. 25 of separate.

[3] Brewer; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXI, March 14, 1878, p. 95.

[4] Brewster; Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2nd ed., 1895, pp. 269, 270.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant local summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. Occasionally in winter. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." Wintered 1900–'01. **Templeton**: "Abundant in summer." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

312. **Scolecophagus carolinus** (Müll.). RUSTY GRACKLE.

A very common spring and autumn migrant. Occasionally in spring while with us this species is heard to sing its peculiar breeding song.

(February 8) February 20 to May 18; September 30 to November 25.

Amherst: "Rare but regular migrant." **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant in the spring and autumn, abundant in the autumn." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Abundant spring and uncommon fall migrant." **Cambridge**: Very common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common." **Dedham**: "Common migrant." **Essex County**: "Spring and autumn. Common." **Ipswich**: "Rather common transient visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "One instance." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor." **Templeton**: "Common transient visitor." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

313. **Icterus galbula** (Linn.). BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

An abundant summer resident.

(April) May 1 to September 6 (November 13, 15,[1] 18[2]).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident of the low country." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Rare summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant in summer." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

314. **Icterus spurius** (Linn.). ORCHARD ORIOLE.

A rare and irregular summer resident, except in the western

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[1] Ingalls; Auk, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan., 1886, p. 135.

[2] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XIII, No. 12 Dec., 1888, p. 191.

portions of the State, where it appears to be not uncommon.

(May 1) May 8 to August.

Amherst: "Occasional and quite rare." **Berkshire**: "Not uncommon summer resident." **Brookline**: One instance. **Cambridge**: Summer resident, sometimes rather common. **Dedham**: One instance. **Ipswich**: "A pair nested in 1895 and 1896." **Martha's Vineyard**: "A pair nested at Cottage City in 1896." **Springfield**: "Not uncommon summer resident in the river towns." **Wellesley**: "Rare summer resident."

315. **Sturnella magna** (Linn.). MEADOWLARK.

A common summer resident; wintering near the coast and sparingly inland.

March 8 to November 26; Winter.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident of the low country." **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, common in summer, much less so in winter." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. Not uncommon winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Common, rare in winter." **Dedham**: "Tolerably common." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." Not uncommon in winter. **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer and rather rare winter resident." **Templeton**: "Formerly abundant, but now rare." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident.... sometimes seen in winter."

316. **Agelæus phœniceus** (Linn.). RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.

A common, if not abundant summer resident, wintering rarely and locally at Fresh Pond, Cambridge,[1] at Longmeadow, Springfield,[2] and at Taunton.

(February 25) March 6 to October 20 (November 28); Winter.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Abundant summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." Wintered in 1896–'7. **Templeton**: "Abundant in summer." **Wellesley**: "Abundant summer resident."

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[1] Spelman; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1890, pp. 288, 289.

[2] Morris; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, p. 100.

317. **Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus** (Bonap.). YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.

Accidental from the west. There are three records: *Eastham*, two taken by a Mr. Loud on September 10, 1877;[1] *Watertown*, one in immature plumage was taken by Frank Sanger on October 15, 1869;[2] *Monomoy Island*, a female taken on September 8, 1897, by Mr. W. B. Revere.[3]

318. **Molothrus ater** (Bodd.). COWBIRD.

A common summer resident, wintering occasionally at Belmont, Watertown and Fresh Pond, Cambridge, and perhaps elsewhere in suitable localities.

(March 1) March 11 to October 21; Winter.[4]

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Rather common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. Occasional in winter. **Cohasset**: "Common." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Rather common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Not common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident, ... sometimes winters."

319. **Dolichonyx oryzivorus** (Linn.). BOBOLINK.

A common summer resident, in some localities abundant, but on Cape Cod apparently absent.

(April 27) May 1 to September 29.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Very common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Transient." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common in summer." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

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[1] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. X, 1878, p. 18.

[2] Maynard; Nat. Guide, 1870, p. 122.

[3] Bishop; Auk, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Apr., 1901, p. 195.

[4] Spelman; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Apr., 1883, pp. 121, 122, Chadbourne; Auk, Vol. V, No. 2, Apr., 1888, p. 207, and Faxon; Auk, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan., 1889, p. 72.

320. **Calamospiza melanocorys** Stejn. LARK BUNTING.

Accidental from the west. There is but one record: *Lynn*, a male shot by Mr. N. Vickary, December 5, 1877.[1] This specimen is now in the mounted collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

321. **Spiza americana** (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED BUNTING.

Formerly an uncommon summer resident along the coast and in the western valley bottoms until about 1850. Since then it has been recorded from Berkshire, 1858, Holyoke, 1866, Newtonville, 1867, West Newbury, 1873, Medford, 1877, Hyde Park, 1878, Readville, 1879, and the most recent records are: *Worcester County*, one taken by I. G. Greene, October 3, 1889;[2] and *Highland Light* on Cape Cod, an immature male shot September 30, 1889.[3]

322. **Passerina cyanea** (Linn.). INDIGO-BIRD.

A common summer resident, except on Cape Cod, where it is said to be unknown.

May 9 to October 29.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Not common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rather common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Rather common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Not common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Rather common, but somewhat local summer resident."

323. **Guiraca cærulea** (Linn.). BLUE GROSBEAK.

Accidental visitant from the south. Peabody in his 1839 Report, mentions that one was "unquestionably seen" by a friend. The only definite record is: *Brookline*, one was shot on May 29, 1880, by Mr. Gordon Plummer.[4]

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[1] Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan., 1878, p. 48.

[2] Greene; O. & O., Vol. XIV, No. 11, Nov., 1889, p. 174.

[3] Miller; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1890, p. 229.

[4] Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. V, No. 3, July, 1880, p. 184.

324. **Zamelodia ludoviciana** (Linn.). ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.

A common summer resident, except on Cape Cod, where it is apparently absent. This bird has steadily increased in numbers in the State since about 1850.

(April 26) May 2 to October 3.

Amherst: "Uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Fairly common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant." Formerly rare. **Ipswich**: "A few seen." **Martha's Vineyard**: "One instance." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Rare summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

325. **Cardinalis cardinalis** (Linn.). CARDINAL GROSBEAK.

Accidental from the south; there is one instance of its breeding, *viz.*, at the Botanical Gardens, Cambridge, about 1835.[1] It is impossible to state what proportion of the males recorded from Massachusetts were escaped cage-birds or actual stragglers: the single female recorded from *Arlington*, November 1, 1889, by Dr. Walter Faxon, was probably a straggler.[2]

Amherst: Three or four instances. **Brookline**: One instance. **Cambridge**: Casual. Two instances. **Dedham**: One instance. **Springfield**: "Accidental visitor." **Wellesley**: "Occasionally seen."

326. **Pipilo erythrophthalmus** (Linn.). TOWHEE.

A common summer resident, casual in winter, when it has been observed at Bedford,[3] Brookline,[3] Jamaica Plain,[4] and Sandwich.[5]

(April 2) April 18 to October 22 (November 30); (Winter).

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Summer resident, not rare." **Bristol County**: "Very common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." Winter. **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Very numerous in summer." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common."

[1] Audubon; Birds of America, Vol. III, 1860, p. 201.

[2] Morse; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 32.

[3] Howe; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 3, July, 1896, pp. 178, and 260, 262.

[4] Howe; Auk, Vol. XV, No. 2, Apr., 1898, p. 189.

[5] "Mergus"; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXII, Mar. 6, 1884, p. 103.

Ipswich: "Not common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Very abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

327. **Passerella iliaca** (Merr.). FOX SPARROW.

A common spring and autumn migrant, casual in winter.

(February 4[1] and 17[1]) March 9 to April 25; (September 17) October 15 to November 20 (December 6).

Amherst: "Common spring and fall migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common transient visitant." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Abundant transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common migrant." **Dedham**: "Common migrant." **Essex County**: Migrant. "Abundant." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn migrant." **Templeton**: "Common during migrations." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

328. **Melospiza georgiana** (Lath.). SWAMP SPARROW.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and somewhat local summer resident, wintering at Fresh Pond, Cambridge.[2]

(March 16) March 27 to November 30; Winter.

Amherst: "Common." **Berkshire**: "Rather common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Brookline**: "Common migrant and .... summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident; a few winter. **Cohasset**: "Not common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Springfield**: "Rather uncommon summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Not uncommon local summer resident."

329. **Melospiza lincolnii** (Aud.). LINCOLN'S FINCH.

An uncommon spring and common autumn migrant.*

May 7 to June 1; September 12 to October 10 (November 1).

Amherst: One instance. May. **Berkshire**: "Transient visitant in the spring and autumn, common, more numerous in the autumn." **Cambridge**: Uncommon transient visitant. **Springfield**: Several instances. **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant."

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[1] Job; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1883, p. 150.

[2] Chadbourne; Auk, Vol. II, No. 2, Apr., 1885, p. 216.

* Brewster; Bird-Lore, Vol. II, No. 4, Aug., 1900, pp. 107–112.

330. **Melospiza melodia** (Wils.). SONG SPARROW.

A very common summer resident, and rather common winter resident, except in the higher portions of the State.

March 12 to November 19; Winter.

Amherst: "An abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "An abundant summer resident." A few winter. **Bristol County**: "Permanent resident, abundant in summer, locally common in winter." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer and uncommon winter resident." **Cambridge**: Very abundant summer resident, locally common winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in summer, common in winter." **Dedham**: "Very abundant; a few winter." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident, and often winters." **Templeton**: "Abundant .... a few winter." **Wellesley**: "Abundant summer resident .... frequently seen in winter."

331. **Junco hiemalis** (Linn.). SLATE-COLORED SNOWBIRD.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, and rather common winter resident. It breeds in Berkshire County, and in Hampden County on Mts. Holyoke, Nonotuck and Tom, in Worcester County at Templeton, Winchendon, Mount Wachusett, Mount Watatic, and near Fitchburg.

September 18 to May 7; Summer.

Amherst: "Common and sometimes abundant winter resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant transient in the spring and autumn, and a fairly common summer resident." Sometimes in the winter. **Bristol County**: "Common winter visitant. Abundant on migrations." **Brookline**: "Abundant migrant, and common winter resident." **Cambridge**: Rather common winter visitant. Abundant transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in winter." **Dedham**: "Common winter resident." **Essex County**: Winter. "Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common winter visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common winter resident." **Springfield**: "An abundant migrant..... A few winter." Occasionally breeds. **Templeton**: "Abundant in spring and fall. Breeds." **Wellesley**: "Abundant migrant and common winter resident."

332. **Junco hiemalis shufeldti** Coale. SHUFELDT'S SNOWBIRD.

Accidental from the west. There is but one record: *Watertown*, a female was shot March 25, 1874. This bird was originally recorded as *J. h. oregonus*.[1]

[1] Brewster; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 2, Apr., 1876, p. 19, and in Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2nd ed., 1895, p. 234.

333. **Spizella pusilla** (Wils.). FIELD SPARROW.

A common summer resident, wintering rarely near the coast, *i. e.* at Barnstable,[1] Bristol County,[2] Wakefield[3] and Wellesley.[3]

(March 29) April 1 to November 13; Winter.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident, casual in winter in small numbers." **Brookline**: "Common summer resident." **Cambridge**: Common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident." Winter.

334. **Spizella breweri** Cass. BREWER'S SPARROW.

Accidental from the west. There is but one record: *Watertown*, a young male was shot by Mr. William Stone, on December 15, 1873.[4]

335. **Spizella socialis** (Wils.). CHIPPING SPARROW.

An abundant summer resident.

(March 13[5]) April 5 to November 25 (December 23[6]).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." [Stearns' record of a flock seen on March 3 seems open to question.] **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Abundant summer resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant summer resident." **Cambridge**: Abundant summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant summer resident." **Dedham**: "Extremely abundant." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Abundant summer resident." **Templeton**: "Abundant summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Abundant summer resident."

336. **Spizella monticola** (Gmel.). TREE SPARROW.

A common spring and autumn migrant, and not uncommon winter

[1] Hoffmann; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 2, Apr., 1895, p. 188.

[2] Copeland; *in MS.*

[3] Torrey; Auk, Vol. X, No. 2, Apr., 1893, p. 105.

[4] Brewster; Amer. Nat., Vol. VIII, No. 6, June, 1874, pp. 366, 367.

[5] Cahoon; Forest & Stream, Vol. XX, p. 224.

[6] White; O. & O., Vol. XVII, No. 6, June, 1882, p. 82.

resident. Samuel's statement that he found it nesting in Massachusetts is doubtless an error.

(September 21) October 16 to April 28 (May 7).

Amherst: "Common winter resident." **Berkshire**: "Common migrant in spring and autumn. . . . Not common in winter." **Bristol County**: "Common winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Common winter resident." **Cambridge**: Common winter visitant. Abundant transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Common winter resident." **Dedham**: "Common in winter." **Essex County**: "Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant winter visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon winter resident." **Springfield**: "Common winter resident. Abundant in spring and autumn." **Templeton**: "Common in winter." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant, less common winter resident."

337. **Zonotrichia albicollis** (Gmel.). WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant, occasionally wintering. It has been found breeding in Worcester County, at Watatic Mountain,[1] Hubbardston,[2] Winchendon;[3] in Hampden County, at Granville, Blandford[4] and Springfield; in Middlesex County, at Wakefield[5] and Framingham,[6] and in Berkshire County.

April 22 to May 26; Summer; September 1 to November 24; Winter.

Amherst: "Common migrant." **Berkshire**: Common spring and fall migrant. Breeding rarely in valleys, but in considerable numbers on Greylock range and on Hoosac plateau. **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." A few winter. **Brookline**: "Common migrant and rare winter resident." **Cambridge**: Very common transient visitant; a few winter. **Cohasset**: "Common migrant." **Dedham**: "Common migrant." **Essex County**: "Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Common transient visitant." **Springfield**: "Very common spring and autumn visitor. Breeds occasionally." **Templeton**: "Common migrant." **Wellesley**: "Common migrant."

338. **Zonotrichia leucophrys** (Forst.). WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.

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[1] Faxon; *in verbis*.

[2] Howe; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 4, Oct., 1895, p. 406.

[3] Brewster; Auk, Vol. V, No. 4, Oct., 1888, p. 390.

[4] Morris; Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 29.

[5] Torrey; Auk, Vol. V, No. 4, Oct., 1888, pp. 426, 427.

[6] Browne; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1880, p. 52.

A rare spring and autumn migrant, except in the Berkshires, where it is apparently not uncommon.

May 5 to May 27 (June 6); September 23 to November 5.

Amherst: "Irregular migrant in May." **Berkshire**: "Common transient visitant in the valley country." **Bristol County**: "Rare transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Rare migrant." **Cambridge**: Uncommon transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Rare in May; once in June." **Dedham**: "Very rare." **Essex County**: "Very rare." **Ipswich**: "Several seen." **Springfield**: "Rare spring and autumn visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare migrant." **Wellesley**: "Scarce migrant."

339. **Chondestes grammacus** (Say). LARK FINCH.

Accidental from the west. The records are: *Gloucester*, one about 1845, according to S. Jillson;[1] *Newtonville*, a female was taken November 25, 1877, by Mr. C. J. Maynard;[2] *Magnolia*, one taken August 27, 1879, by Mr. W. S. Townsend;[3] *Framingham*, one captured April 29, 1882, by F. C. Browne. This bird was probably the same as one seen in the same place on April 6.[4]

340. **Ammodramus maritimus** (Wils.). SEASIDE SPARROW.

A rare local summer resident along the coast. It was found breeding at Westport in 1896, and it is said to be not rare there as a summer resident.[5] On February 9, 1898, Messrs. H. B. Bigelow and G. C. Shattuck took one on the salt marshes of Sandy Neck, West Barnstable: at the time the bird was supposed to be but an accidental straggler,[6] but on February 9, 1901, Mr. Howe, in company with the latter of the above gentlemen, visited the Sandy Neck marshes, and on the edge of the dunes at nearly exactly the same point, in a somewhat restricted portion of the marshes, flushed and killed another bird, which was a male. The taking of two specimens on the same marsh would, beside the seeing of another [?] by Mr. Howe on February 6, 1901, point to the probability of the species breeding there. It has also

[1] Putnam; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 224.
[2] Purdie; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan., 1878, p. 44.
[3] Townsend; *ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1880, p. 53.
[4] Browne; *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1883, pp. 181, 182.
[5] Farley; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 3, July, 1897, p. 322.
[6] Howe; Auk, Vol. XV, No. 2, Apr., 1898, p. 189.

been taken at Nahant, a young male in August, 1877. This specimen is now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History (No. 221).[1] On Neponset River in early autumn;[2] from Monomoy Island in April;[3] and possibly from Stony Brook, near Boston, in 1836 and 1837,[4] and it is not unlikely that it may be found breeding at some of these places.

April 14 to [September]; (Winter).

341. **Ammodramus caudacutus** (Gmel.). SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.

A common summer resident in the salt marshes of the coast. Mr. Howe, in company with Messrs. G. C. Shattuck and H. B. Bigelow, took a female on February 9, 1901, on Sandy Neck, West Barnstable, where it had undoubtedly wintered. The bird was shot in the sand dunes by the edge of the marsh. This moves the wintering range of this species from New Jersey to Massachusetts.

May 20 to November 3; (Winter).

Cambridge: [Formerly] common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Numerous summer resident." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident."

342. **Ammodramus nelsoni** (Allen). NELSON'S SPARROW.

An uncommon autumn and rare spring migrant along the coast from the west and northwest. Mr. Howe, in company with Messrs. G. C. Shattuck and H. B. Bigelow, found this species wintering in small numbers in the marshes and about the cranberry bogs at Sandy Neck, West Barnstable, from February 6 to 8, 1901. Eleven birds in all were seen, three being taken. This is the only known wintering record for these birds north of Virginia, where near Cobb's Island Mr. Shattuck found it wintering not uncommonly in December and January, 1896–'97, and certainly a most interesting occurrence. Although the winter of 1900–'01 has been comparatively mild and open, during early February the tem-

[1] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan., 1878, p. 48.
[2] Faxon; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 3, July, 1897, pp. 320, 321.
[3] Cahoon; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1890, pp. 289, 290.
[4] Brewer; Hist. No. Amer. Birds, Vol. I, 1874, p. 560.

perature ranged at about 10° above zero, and cold, cutting northwest winds blew steadily; the sparrows, however, seemed to suffer no inconvenience.

May 31; September 25 to October 15; (Winter).

343. **Ammodramus nelsoni subvirgatus** (Dwight). ACADIAN SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.

A common spring and autumn migrant along the coast.

May 20 to June 8; September 3 to November 5.

Cambridge: Very common transient visitant. **Cohasset**: "Common in October."

344. **Ammodramus henslowii** (Aud.). HENSLOW'S SPARROW.

A not very uncommon, but extremely local summer resident. Most common in the central portions of the State, absent on Cape Cod.

May 6 to September.

Amherst: First discovered in 1882, [quite numerous, Brewster]. **Berkshire**: "Summer resident, locally distributed." **Cambridge**: Very rare summer resident. **Dedham**: [Not uncommon at Norwood]. **Springfield**: One instance. **Templeton**: [Breeds at Winchendon. — Brewster]. **Wellesley**: "Rather rare summer resident."

345. **Ammodramus savannarum passerinus** (Wils.). GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.

A not uncommon local summer resident, but easily overlooked. It breeds commonly on Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and in the Connecticut Valley.

(April 25) May 12 to middle of September.

Berkshire: "Summer resident, of local distribution." **Bristol County**: "Rare summer resident." **Cambridge**: Rare summer resident. **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Scarce but hardly rare, summer resident."

346. **Passerculus sandwichensis savanna** (Wils.). SAVANNA SPARROW.

An abundant migrant, breeding sparingly in most portions of the State, but not uncommonly in the Berkshires and along the

coast. It has been found wintering at Sandwich on Cape Cod,[1] and once at Longmeadow (1895–'96).[2]

(March 22) April 5 to November 6; (Winter).

Amherst: "Rather uncommon migrant." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common transient visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant." **Cambridge**: Abundant transient visitant. Breeds sparingly. **Cohasset**: "Common in summer." **Dedham**: "Locally common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Rare." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Abundant summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common spring and autumn visitor, and a rare summer resident." Once in winter. **Wellesley**: "Common migrant .... and locally common summer resident."

347. **Passerculus princeps** Mayn. IPSWICH SPARROW.

A common migrant, and not uncommon winter resident along the coast, occurring principally among the sand dunes.

October 17 to April 10.

Cambridge: Casual. One instance. October. **Cohasset**: "Fairly common in winter." **Ipswich**: "Rather common in late fall, less so in winter."

348. **Pœcetes gramineus** (Gmel.). VESPER SPARROW.

A common, if not abundant summer resident.

March 29 to October 23 (November 10).

Amherst: "Abundant summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident." **Brookline**: "Not uncommon summer resident." **Cambridge**: Very common summer resident. **Cohasset**: "Common summer resident." **Dedham**: "Common." **Essex County**: "Summer visitant. Common." **Ipswich**: "Abundant summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common summer resident." **Springfield**: "Common summer resident." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident."

349. **Calcarius ornatus** (Towns.). CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR.

An accidental visitant from the west. There is but one record: *Magnolia*, near Gloucester, a male taken July 28, 1876, by Mr. C. W. Townsend, and now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.[3]

[1] Hoffmann; Auk, Vol. XII, No. 2, Apr., 1895, p. 188.

[2] Morris; Auk, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, p. 100.

[3] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. II, No. 3, July, 1877, p. 78.

350. **Calcarius lapponicus** (Linn.). LAPLAND LONGSPUR.

An uncommon and irregular spring and autumn migrant along the coast as far south as Duxbury, occurring, however, regularly and not uncommonly in the autumn at Ipswich. Mr. G. M. Allen saw one at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, on March 25, 1899 and it has been taken in one instance at Springfield, November 28, 1895, and is also recorded from Templeton. The reason for this species' scarcity in southern portions of the State is that their southward migration turns inland at about Ipswich, they occurring farther southeast of the Alleghany mountains only as stragglers. It occurs in winter at Ipswich only accidentally, a male being taken on January 6, 1877.

October 9 to December 11; February 22 to May 1; (Winter).

Cambridge: [One instance]. **Essex County**: "October. Rare." **Ipswich**: "Not uncommon winter visitant." **Springfield**: One instance. **Templeton**: "Winter visitor."

Note: *Rhynchophanes mccownii*. (Lawr.). MCCOWN'S LONGSPUR.

Mr. C. J. Maynard records one taken on January 7, 1877, by Mr. E. A. Bangs at Ipswich.[1] This specimen we learn from Mr. O. Bangs was bought in the Boston Market by him and his brother when boys, they being told at the time that the bird came from Ipswich, but although Mr. Bangs believes the specimen to probably have been taken in the State, the evidence is so insufficient that the record is only worth this casual mention.

351. **Plectrophenax nivalis** (Linn.). SNOW BUNTING.

A common winter visitant from the north, often abundant along the coast. Audubon's reference to its breeding in Massachusetts is undoubtedly an error, and the record of its breeding at Springfield in 1862 has been expunged, the bird having been *Junco hiemalis*.

October 15 to March 30 (May).

Amherst: "Occasional .... in severe winters." **Berkshire**: "Irregular winter visitant, not abundant." **Bristol County**: "Common winter visitant on the coast, less common inland." **Brookline**: "Rare winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Common winter visitant. Abundant in migrations. **Cohasset**: "Common in winter." **Dedham**: "Occasionally common in winter, appearing in large flocks." **Essex County**: "Octo-

[1] Maynard; Birds of East. No. Amer., Revised Ed., 1896, p. 516.

ber to April or May. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant winter visitant." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon winter visitant." **Springfield**: "Common winter visitor." **Templeton**: "Common and regular winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Rather common but irregular winter visitant."

352. **Spinus pinus** (Wils.). PINE FINCH.

An irregular but often abundant winter visitant from the north. It is not improbable that it breeds on the mountains in Berkshire, and its nest has been twice found in the State, once on May 9, 1859, in Cambridge, one of the eggs of which set is now in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,[1] and again at Newton in May, 1883.[2]

September 24 to May 27 (July 15).

Berkshire: "Irregular winter visitant. Probably breeds on the higher mountains." **Bristol County**: "Irregular winter visitant, varying in abundance." **Brookline**: "Common winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Irregular winter visitant, sometimes very abundant. **Cohasset**: "Common in winter." **Dedham**: "Rather scarce winter visitor." **Essex County**: "Winter." **Ipswich**: "A few seen." **Springfield**: "Irregular winter visitor, not usually common." **Wellesley**: "Spring and autumn migrant, and winter visitant."

353. **Astragalinus tristis** (Linn.). AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.

A permanent resident, very common in summer, and not uncommon in winter.

Amherst: "Common resident." **Berkshire**: "Abundant summer resident. Rare in winter." **Bristol County**: "Common permanent resident." **Brookline**: "Abundant permanent resident." **Cambridge**: Very common permanent resident. **Cohasset**: "Abundant all the year." **Dedham**: "Common resident." **Essex County**: "Resident. Abundant." **Ipswich**: "Abundant permanent resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Common resident." **Springfield**: "Common permanent resident." **Templeton**: "Common resident." **Wellesley**: "Common resident."

354. **Acanthis linaria** (Linn.). REDPOLL.

An irregular, but sometimes abundant winter visitant from the north.

(October 17) October 25 to April 25.

Amherst: "Irregular in winter and spring." **Berkshire**: "Irregular winter visitant." **Bristol County**: "Irregular winter visitant, varying

[1] Baird, Brewer & Ridgway; Birds of N. Amer., Land Birds, Vol. I, 1874. p. 387.

[2] Morse, *teste* Purdie; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 30.

in abundance." **Brookline**: "Common irregular winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Irregular winter visitant, often very abundant. **Cohasset**: "Common in winter." **Dedham**: "Often common in the winter." **Essex County**: "Winter. Common." **Ipswich**: "Occasionally common in winter." **Springfield**: "Irregular winter visitor." **Templeton**: "Common winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Common, often abundant, but irregular winter visitor."

355. **Acanthis linaria rostrata** (Coues). GREATER REDPOLL.

An irregular winter visitant near the coast, where it is sometimes common.

December 27 to February 24.

Brookline: One instance. **Cambridge**: Irregular winter visitor. **Ipswich**: "Three taken in February, 1900." **Wellesley**: "Irregular, but not very uncommon winter visitor."

356. **Acanthis linaria holbœllii** (Brehm). HOLBÖLL'S REDPOLL.

A very rare winter visitant from the north. The positive records are: *Swampscott*, two males were shot on March 26, 1883, and are now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster;[1] *Lexington*, a female was taken March 10, 1890, by Dr. Walter Faxon.[2]

357. **Acanthis hornemannii exilipes** (Coues). HOARY REDPOLL.

A very rare winter visitant from the north. The positive records are: *Massachusetts*, a bird from the State taken in 1870, and now in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy;[3] *Revere Beach*, a pair killed March 9, 1873, by Messrs. H. M. Spelman and A. P. Chadbourne. Mr. Spelman now has the male in his collection, and Mr. Chadbourne the female;[4] *Swampscott*, one was taken November 16, 1878, by Mr. W. A. Jeffries;[5] *Revere Beach*, a pair was shot March 8, 1879, by Mr. Forster H. Brackett and deposited in the collection of Mr. Charles R.

[1] Brewster; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1887, p. 163.

[2] Brewster; in Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2nd ed., 1895, p. 472.

[3] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan., 1870, p. 583, p. 30 of separate.

[4] Brewster; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 3, Apr., 1887, p. 163.

[5] Brewer; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. IV, No. 2, Apr., 1879, p. 121.

Lamb ;[1] *Cambridge*, a male was taken by Mr. Henry M. Spelman, November 15, 1880 ;[1] *Nantasket Beach*, a male was shot February 22, 1883, by Mr. Matthew Lucas [=Luce ?], Jr., and is now in Mr. William Brewster's collection ;[1] *Nantasket*, "a few" were taken in the winter of 1882–'83, according to Mr. A. P. Chadbourne ;[2] *Waltham*, one taken March 20, 1888, by Dr. Walter Faxon ; *Massachusetts*, Dr. T. M. Brewer recorded as "undoubtedly" from Massachusetts a bird in the collection of F. P. Atkinson ;[3] *Newtonville*, a specimen is cited by Mr. A. P. Morse as in the collection of the Museum of Wellesley College, No. 10,861.[4]

November 15 to March 20.

Note: *Acanthis brewsterii* Ridgw. BREWSTER'S LINNET.

The type of this supposed species, which was taken at Waltham, November 1, 1870, by Mr. William Brewster, remains unique. It may possibly be a hybrid, and until more is known about this form, it requires only this mention.[5]

358. **Loxia leucoptera** Gmel. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.

A rare and irregular winter visitant from the north, often abundant. It was abundant in the State during the winters of 1854–'55, 1860–'61, 1868–'69, 1881–'82, 1889–'90, and especially so in 1899–1900.

October 22 to May 12 (May 25).

Amherst: "Occasionally seen." **Berkshire**: "Irregular winter visitant." **Bristol County**: "Very rare and irregular winter visitant." Common in 1900." **Brookline**: "Irregular winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Irregular winter visitant. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in winter of 1899-1900." **Dedham**: "Common winter visitor" [?]. **Essex County**: "Winter." **Ipswich**: "Common in winters of [1868–'69] and 1899–1900." **Springfield**: "Irregular winter visitor." **Templeton**: "Rare and irregular winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Scarce and irregular winter visitor."

359. **Loxia curvirostra minor** (Brehm). AMERICAN RED CROSSBILL.

An irregular visitant at all seasons and in varying abundance.

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[1] Brewster; Auk, Vol. IV, No. 3, Apr., 1887, p. 163.

[2] Chadbourne; Quart. Journ. Boston Zoöl. Soc., Vol. II, No. 3, Apr., 1883, p. 31.

[3] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XX, 1879, p. 270.

[4] Morse; Birds of Wellesley, 1897, p. 290.

[5] Ridgway; Amer. Nat., Vol. VI, No. 7, July, 1872, p. 433.

Breeds also irregularly and rarely. It nested in August, 1875, at Tyngsborough.[1] Young birds were obtained at Weston in May, 1862;[2] birds were also taken in first plumage in August in Newtonville;[1] it was also found breeding in Framingham in 1884;[3] three females were taken in April, 1889, near Highland Light, Cape Cod which had just deposited eggs[4] and perhaps bred at Winchendon in 1888.[5] It probably occasionally breeds in Berkshire County.

Amherst: "Very irregular, some years common." **Berkshire**: "Found at all seasons." **Bristol County**: "Irregular winter visitant." **Brookline**: "Common migrant, ... irregular at all seasons." **Cambridge**: Of irregular occurrence at all seasons. **Cohasset**: "Irregular winter visitor." **Dedham**: "A very erratic winter visitor." **Essex County**: "Winter. Abundant." **Ipswich**: Irregular at all seasons. **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon migrant." **Springfield**: "Irregular winter visitor: it may occasionally breed here." **Templeton**: "Irregular winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Irregular winter visitant .... sometimes common."

360. **Carpodacus purpureus** (Gmel.). PURPLE FINCH.

A common summer resident, and not uncommon in winter, though varying in numbers during different years.

March 8 to October 21.

Amherst: "Common summer resident." **Berkshire**: "Common summer resident, rare in winter." **Bristol County**: "Common summer resident. Casual in winter." **Brookline**: "Permanent resident, rare in winter, common in summer." **Cambridge**: Permanent resident. Very common from March to October; irregular, but sometimes abundant in winter. **Cohasset**: "Numerous in summer, common in winter." **Dedham**: "Common. A few winter." **Essex County**: "Resident. Common." **Ipswich**: "Common summer resident." **Martha's Vineyard**: "Uncommon summer resident." **Springfield**: "Tolerably common summer resident, more numerous during migration; occasionally here during winter." **Templeton**: "Common summer resident." **Wellesley**: "Common summer resident .... sometimes found in winter."

361. **Pinicola enucleator canadensis** (Cab.). CANADIAN PINE GROSBEAK.

An irregular, but often abundant winter visitants. Appearing,

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[1] Maynard; Birds of East. N. Amer., 1882, Appen., p. 518.

[2] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 11, Jan., 1870, p. 584, p. 31 of separate.

[3] Browne; Auk, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan., 1885, p. 105.

[4] Miller; Auk, Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan., 1890, p. 228.

[5] Brewster; Auk, Vol. V, No. 4, Oct.. 1888, p. 390.

however, along the northern border of the State in small numbers much more regularly than elsewhere. Of the large flights, the most recent was in the winter of 1892–'93.[1]

November 4 to April 4.

Amherst: "Common, but very irregular winter visitor." **Berkshire**: "Irregular winter visitant." **Bristol County**: "Irregular winter visitant, varying in abundance." **Brookline**: "Common irregular winter visitant." **Cambridge**: Irregular winter visitant. Frequently common, sometimes abundant. **Cohasset**: "Irregular in winter." **Dedham**: "Erratic winter visitor." **Essex County**: "Winter. Rather rare." **Springfield**: "Irregular winter visitor." **Templeton**: "An irregular winter visitor." **Wellesley**: "Irregular winter visitor."

362. **Coccothraustes vespertinus** (Coop.). EVENING GROSBEAK.

An accidental visitant from the northwest. There was a great incursion of this species into New England in the winter of 1889–1890, when specimens were taken at the following places: Adams, Agawam, Amherst, Ayer Junction, Berkshire, Boxford, Crescent Beach, East Brimfield, Lanesboro, Lenox, Lynn, Melrose, Natick, Reading, Sheffield, South Natick, South (not North) Sudbury, Taunton, Tyngsborough, Wellesley, West Newton, West Pelham, West Roxbury and Williamstown. This is probably the most interesting bird-flight ever recorded in Massachusetts.[2]

January 1 to April.

Berkshire: "Appeared in considerable numbers in the winter of 1889–1890." **Bristol County**: "One instance. Mar. 8, 1890." **Cambridge**: Known to have occurred only in the winter of 1889–'90. **Springfield**: Winter of 1889–'90. **Wellesley**: "Casual."

EXTIRPATED SPECIES.*

1. **Meleagris gallopavo** Linn. WILD TURKEY.— This species was a common permanent resident in the State until about a

[1] Brewster; Auk, Vol. XII. No. 3, July, 1895, pp. 245–256.

[2] Brewster; Minot's Land & Game Birds, 2nd ed., 1895, pp. 470, 471. See also Auk, O. & O. and Forest & Stream for 1890.

* Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 3, Sept., 1876, pp. 53–60.

hundred years ago. It became very rare in the early part of the nineteenth century, being practically extirpated in the '30's. A few lingered however in the wilder districts about Mounts Tom and Holyoke, and the last specimen actually known to have been captured in the State was shot on Mount Tom in the winter of 1850–'51. It has also been reported as seen on Mount Holyoke as late as 1863, when one was said to have been flushed by a hunting party.[1] Baird, Brewer and Ridgway record it as having been shot at Montague and in other towns in Franklin County "within a few years," *i. e.* prior to 1874.

2. **Grus americana** (Linn.). WHOOPING CRANE. — This species occurred without doubt at the time of the settlement of the State. Emmons includes it in his 1833 list as a "rare but regular visitant."

3. **Grus mexicana** (Müll.). SANDHILL CRANE. — This species probably occurred with the preceding.

4. **Olor buccinator** (Rich.). TRUMPETER SWAN. — This species is generally believed to have occurred in the State about two hundred years ago.

EXTINCT SPECIES.*

1. **Plautus impennis** (Linn.). GREAT AUK. — Formerly of undoubted occurrence along our shores. Among the shell-heaps at Ipswich, fragments of its bones have been found. Gosnold alludes to its presence on Cape Cod at the time of his explorations in 1602, and an old gunner, residing at Chelsea Beach assured Audubon that he "well remembered the time when the Penguins were plentiful about Nahant, and some other islands in the bay."

2. **Camptolæmus labradorius** (Gmel.). LABRADOR DUCK. — Formerly a not uncommon winter visitant, but very rare during

[1] Pierce; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXXIII, p. 46.

* Allen; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. I, No. 3, Sept., 1876, pp. 53–60.

the early part of the 19th century as attested by Peabody (1839), Audubon (1842) and Putnam (1856). The recorded specimens from the State are: *Vineyard Islands*, a pair taken by Daniel Webster was sent by him to Audubon,[1] and is now preserved in the U. S. National Museum. *Ipswich*, two males were killed in November, 1854, by Nicholas Pike at the mouth of the Ipswich River. One of these birds is now in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, New York.[2] *Boston Harbour*, a young male was taken with a lot of Eiders by a gunner in 1850, and given to Theodore Lyman. He presented it to the Boston Society of Natural History, in whose mounted collection the specimen now is;[3] *Swampscott*, a female was shot early in September, 1862, by Arthur Thomas.[4] This bird is now in the Cory Collection.

INTRODUCED SPECIES.

1. **Lagopus lagopus** (Linn.). WILLOW PTARMIGAN.— One was taken in Manchester on May 10, 1859.[5] It was supposed to have been brought from Labrador or Newfoundland on a vessel. However as the specimen is not of the subspecies *alleni* it could not have been a native of Newfoundland and so must have been secured elsewhere, probably in Labrador. The specimen is now preserved in the Essex Institute collection at Salem.

2. **Tympanuchus americanus** (Reich.). PRAIRIE HEN.— This bird was introduced into Barnstable and Berkshire Counties in the '80's and also on Naushon Island. These last have been exterminated. In 1893 a few were introduced at Springfield, but they soon disappeared.

[1] Audubon; Birds of America, Vol. VI, p. 329.

[2] Dutcher, *fide* Pike; Auk, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Apr., 1890, pp. 205, 206.

[3] Hyatt; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXII, 1884, read May 2, 1883, p. 350.

[4] Dutcher; Auk, Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan., 1894, pp. 7, 8.

[5] Coues; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. V, 1868, p. 289.

3. **Pediœcetes phasianellus** (Linn.). SHARP-TAILED GROUSE. — Mr. Newton Dexter records one shot at Westport about May 17, 1892, where a small number were introduced.[1]

4. **Pediœcetes phasianellus campestris** Ridgw. PRAIRIE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.— Twenty were liberated in January, 1892, near Springfield. This experiment at introduction proved a failure.

5. **Coturnix coturnix** (Linn.). EUROPEAN QUAIL.— In the '70's and '80's numbers of these birds were liberated at various localities in the State,[2] but as far as we know, they have now become exterminated.

6. **Phasianus torquatus** Gmel. RING-NECKED PHEASANT. — This species has been liberated on Cape Cod where it has gained a permanent foothold, and others have been set free at various localities in the State. This is the species that is generally introduced here, and is often erroneously called the Mongolian Pheasant.

7. **Lophortyx gambeli** (Gambel). GAMBEL'S PARTRIDGE. — A number were liberated by the State Fish and Game Commission in Berkshire and Bristol Counties[3] in 1893, also at Winchendon in 1891,[4] and on Martha's Vineyard in 1890. These last were exterminated in two years.

8. **Starnœnas cyanocephala** (Linn.). BLUE-HEADED PIGEON.— One was taken October 10, 1870, at Brookline. It was doubtless an escaped cage bird, and is now preserved in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

9. **Chenalopex ægyptiaca** (Linn.). EGYPTIAN GOOSE.— These birds have been introduced into the State at various times.

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[1] Dexter; Forest & Stream, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 517.

[2] *See* Forest & Stream, June 28, Aug. 2, 9, 23, Sept. 6, Nov. 15, 29, Dec. 6, 27, 1877.

[3] Forest & Stream; Vol. XXXIX, p. 294.

[4] Editor; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 10, Oct., 1891, p. 158.

One was taken, Mr. C. J. Maynard writes us, by a Mr. Worley, a taxidermist, on the Charles River, near Weston. Mr. Maynard is quite sure, however, that the bird escaped from a Mr. Bush. We have heard indirectly of other records for the State, but we believe they are all of escaped tame birds.

10. **Sturnus vulgaris** (Linn.). STARLING.

One hundred were liberated in the spring of 1897 in Forest Park at Springfield, but eventually they all disappeared.[1]

11. **Passerina ciris** (Linn.). PAINTED BUNTING.— This species has thrice been observed in the State, *viz.*: *Brookline*, a male was noted June 5, 1896,[2] by Mr. H. V. Greenough; *Arlington*, a male was seen July 22, 1894, at Mystic Pond, by Dr. W. Faxon;[3] *Cape Cod*, where one was seen by Mr. G. S. Miller, Jr., a number of years ago.[4] It seems probable that these specimens were escaped cage birds rather than actual stragglers from the south.

12. **Carduelis carduelis** (Linn.). EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH. — Since the early '80's it has been observed occasionally in Massachusetts, at Arlington, Cambridge, Brookline, Falmouth and Waltham. It has also been reported breeding at Northville, near Worcester, in July, 1890.[5]

13. **Passer domesticus** (Linn.). ENGLISH SPARROW. — An abundant resident throughout the State especially about the cities, towns and villages. It was first introduced into Massachusetts in 1868, when birds were liberated at Boston.

14. **Serinus [Crythagra] butracea** (Swains.). YELLOW FINCH. — One was shot, early in February, 1879, at South Scituate, by Mr. William S. Borland.[6] At the time, Mr. Borland writes us, it was feeding with a flock of Redpolls.

[1] Morris; Birds of Springfield, 1901, p. 43.
[2] Howe; Auk, Vol. XIII, No. 2, Apr., 1896, p. 261.
[3] Faxon; *in verbis*.
[4] Miller; *in litteris*.
[5] Reed; O. & O., Vol. XV, No. 8, Aug., 1890, p. 19.
[6] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XX, 1879, p. 271.

15. **Serinus serinus** (Linn.). SERIN FINCH. — One was taken near Springfield in November, 1866.[1] It was probably an escaped cage bird.

SPECIES ERRONEOUSLY RECORDED.

1. **Podilymbus cristatus** Linn. CRESTED GREBE. — An Old World species mentioned by several of the earlier writers, doubtless through misconception of its actual range.

2. **Procellaria pelagica** Linn. STORMY PETREL. — This pelagic species was included by the earlier writers, but it has not been positively known to occur in the State.

3. **Puffinus cinereus** (Gmel.). BLACK-TAILED SHEARWATER. — A Pacific species, included in Putnam's Essex County List, 1856, doubtless through a mistake in identity.[2]

4. **Mergus albellus** (Linn.). SMEW. — E. A. Samuels says that this bird is very rare in the autumn.[3] There is however, no reason as yet to suppose that the species occurs here.

5. **Phalacrocorax graculus** (Linn.). GREEN CORMORANT. — This species is included in Peabody's List,[4] but his remarks probably refer to the Common Cormorant (*P. carbo*) and not to this European species.[4]

6. **Buteo borealis [Falco] harlani** (Aud.). HARLAN'S HAWK. — Included in Peabody's 1839 list on Nuttall's authority. There is however no reason for supposing that it occurs here.[5]

7. **Buteo cooperi** Cass. COOPER'S RED-TAILED HAWK. — A bird supposed to be of this species was taken near Cambridge,

[1] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 635, p. 37 of separate.
[2] Putnam; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 222.
[3] Samuels; Birds of Mass., 1864, p. 13.
[4] Peabody; Birds of Mass., 1839, p. 397.
[5] Peabody; Birds of Mass., 1839, p. 269.

November 17, 1866, by Mr. William Brewster; but it later proved to be a young *B. lineatus* of unusually light coloring.[1]

8. **Falco richardsoni** [= **æsalon**] Ridgw. RICHARDSON'S MERLIN. — Included in Peabody's list on Nuttall's authority; the Pigeon Hawk (*F. columbarius*) is probably the bird referred to.[2]

9. **Argytria maculata** Cab. & Heine. LINNÆUS' EMERALD. — In August, 1865, Mr. William Brewster took a Hummingbird at Cambridge,[3] and sent it to Geo. O. Welch of Lynn to be prepared for the cabinet, and later, after examining the specimen returned to him, it was found to be this South American species. It is probable that through some mistake, a different bird was returned to Mr. Brewster from that which he sent to the taxidermist.

10. **Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis** Baird. RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER.— A specimen supposed to be of this race was taken at Cambridge,[4] but its peculiar coloration was undoubtedly due to individual variation.

11. **Dryobates villosus leucomelas** (Bodd.). NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.— Chadbourne includes this species in his Williamstown list,[5] but it is not now admitted as a Massachusetts bird.

12. **Vireo atricapillus** Woodh. BLACK-CAPPED VIREO.— The record of a specimen taken at Lanesboro on September 8, [1891] by Mr. R. T. Fisher was undoubtedly an error.[6]

13. **Helinæa** [**Helmitherus**] **swainsonii** Aud. SWAINSON'S WARBLER.— Audubon by a singular *lapsus*, gives this as a

[1] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 10, Dec., 1869, p. 518, p. 14 of separate, and Baird, Brewer & Ridgway; Land Birds, Vol. III, 1874, p. 296.

[2] Peabody; Birds of Mass., 1839, p. 270.

[3] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. III, No. 12, Feb., 1870, p. 645, pp. 46, 47 of separate.

[4] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVII, 1875, p. 443.

[5] Chadbourne; Williamstown List, 1858, p. 358.

[6] Fisher; O. & O., Vol. XVI, No. 10, Oct., 1891, p. 158.

Massachusetts bird,[1] on the authority of Brewer, who later corrects the statement.[2]

14. **Quiscalus major** Vieill. BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE. — E. A. Samuels said that a pair bred at Cambridge in 1861,[3] but doubtless the birds were *Q. q. æneus*.

15. **Sturnella magna neglecta** (Aud.). WESTERN MEADOWLARK.— A bird asserted to be of this species was seen for four days by Bradford Alexander Scudder at Taunton. It was identified only by song, and was said to be larger than *S. magna*, while the western bird is smaller. It is very doubtful if the record should be allowed to stand.[4]

16. **Peucæa æstivalis bachmanii** (Aud.). BACHMAN'S FINCH.— Recorded from Berlin, Mass., by Dr. T. M. Brewer, and later corrected by him, the bird having been found to be *Ammodramus henslowii*.[5]

17. **Ammodramus [Centronyx] bairdii** (Aud.). BAIRD'S SPARROW.— The first specimens of the Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*) were referred to this species before their true identity was discovered.[6]

APOCRYPHAL SPECIES.

1. **Picus phillipsii** Aud. PHILLIPS' WOODPECKER.— Known only from an adult male procured by Nuttall in the State, and figured and described by Audubon.[7]

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[1] Audubon; Birds of Amer., Vol. II, 1841, pp. 84, 85.

[2] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVI, 1875, p. 451, p. 4 of separate.

[3] Allen; Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, 1864, p. 85.

[4] Scudder; Auk, Vol. XV, No. 3, Oct., 1898, p. 333.

[5] Brewer; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. VIII, 1859, pp. 21 and 74.

[6] Allen; Amer. Nat., Vol. VII, No. 12, Feb., 1870, pp. 630–632, pp. 32–34 of separate.

[7] Audubon; Birds of Amer., Vol. IV, 1842, p. 238.

2. **Muscicapa minuta** Wils. SMALL-HEADED FLYCATCHER.—The specimens referred to this supposed species by the early writers were doubtless the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*).

RECAPITULATION.

Authentic Birds of the State	362
Species	320
Subspecies	42
Species noted, but not enumerated for various reasons	14
Extirpated Species	4
Extinct Species	2
Introduced Species	15
Species Erroneously Recorded	17
Apocryphal Species	2

Dr. J. A. Allen's 1886 List gave as fully authenticated birds of the State, three hundred and forty species. Of those we have dropped ten for various reasons explained in the text, and have added thirty-two species.

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1886: **Allen**, J. A. A Revised List of the Birds of Massachusetts. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. I, No. 7, July, pp. 221–271, also Additions and Corrections, *ibid.*, p. [291]. *A fully annotated list of*

three hundred and forty species, four extirpated, nineteen enumerated as of probable occurrence, one enumerated as doubtful, and four as introduced.

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1887: **Andros**, Frederic W. A list of the Birds of Bristol County, Mass. Ornithologist and Oölogist, Vol. XII, No. 9, Sept., pp. 137–141. *An annotated list of two hundred and two species.* See also additions by **C. L. Phillips**, *ibid.*, No. 11, p. 192, *of four additional species*; *by* **A. C. Bent**, *ibid.*, No. 12, pp. 199, 200, *of four additional species*; *by* **C. H. Carpenter**, Vol. XIII, No. 3, p. 48; by **J. C. Cahoon**, *ibid.*, No. 4, p. 60; and *ibid.*, No. 7, p. 101, by **A. C. Bent**; and Vol. XIV, No. 2, p. 25, by **J. Cahoon**, *adding three species in all, making a total of two hundred and thirteen species. This list for various reasons we are assured cannot be literally accepted.*

1888: **Cahoon**, J. C. The Shore Birds of Cape Cod. Ornithologist and Oölogist, Vol. XIII, No. 8, Aug., pp. 121–124, continued *ibid.*, No. 9, Sept., pp. 129–132, continued *ibid.*, No. 10, pp. 153–156, also additions *ibid.*, No. 12, p. 189, and *ibid.*, Vol. XIV, No. 9, p. 141. *Annotations on thirty-five species, the additions adding two more.*

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1891: **Wakefield**, Julius Ross. A List of the Birds of Dedham. Dedham Hist. Register, Vol. II, Apr., pp. 70–74. *Annotated list of one hundred and eighty-one species.* See also Notes on the Birds of Dedham, *ibid.*, Jan., pp. 1–7.

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1892: **Clarke**, E. H. Wild Fowl seen at Cohasset. Forest and Stream, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, Jan 7, p. 9.

1892: **C. H. E.** Notes on the Ducks of Cohasset, Mass., 1860–'92. Ornithologist and Oölogist, Vol. XVII, No. 6, June, p. 90. *An annotated list of twenty-five species.*

[1894]: **Colburn**, Wm. W. A list of the principal birds that frequent Forest Park, and of others whose occurrence there is probable. Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1893. [*Not examined.*]

1895: **Chapman**, Frank M. Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America, etc. New York, pp. i–xiv, 1–421. *Annotations for many species for Cambridge and vicinity including the seacoast from Lynn to Boston; also average dates of migrations.*

[1895]: **Colburn**, William W. Our Friends the Birds. Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1894. *An approximate list of the birds that frequent Forest Park as residents, regular migrants, and irregular visitants.*

1895: **Hoffmann**, Ralph. Notes on the Summer Birds of Central Berkshire County, Mass. Auk, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan., pp. 87–89. *An annotated list of twenty-seven species.*

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[1896]: **Colburn**, Wm. W. A list similar fo the one published the preceding year. Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1895. [*Not examined*].

1896: **Ricker**, Everett W. Notes on the Birds of Hull, Massachusetts. Newtonville, pp. 1–36, pls. I–III. *An annotated list of seventy-seven species with two added in an appendix. A practically valueless list.*

[1897]: **Colburn**, Wm. W. A list similar to the one published the two preceding years. Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1896. [*Not examined.*]

1897: **Morse**, Albert Pitts. A History of Dover, etc. By Frank Smith. Dover. Birds, by Albert Pitts Morse, pp. 336–348. *An annotated list of one hundred and seventy-nine species.* Issued in separate form, pp. 1–13.

1897: **Morse**, Albert Pitts. An annotated list of the Birds of Wellesley and Vicinity, etc. Wellesley, pp. 1–56, pl. I. *An annotated list of two hundred and forty-four species.*

1897: **Howe**, Reginald Heber, Jr. Birds of Brookline. Chronicle, Brookline. Jan., 16, 23, and 30. *An annotated list of one hundred and thirty-six species.* Addition of two species, *ibid.*, Dec. 18, 1897. Quarto reprint, Jan., 1887, also revised and republished with introduction in "Brookline, the History of a Favored Town," by Charles Knowles Bolton. Brookline, 1897, pp. 1–213, Birds, pp. 173–184. *List numbering one hundred and thirty-nine species.*

[1898]: **Colburn**, Wm. W. and Robert O. Morris. Two hundred and three wild birds observed in Forest Park and immediate vicinity. Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1897. [*Not examined.*]

[1899]: **Colburn**, Wm. W. and Robert O. Morris. A list similar to the one published the preceding year. Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1898. [*Not examined.*]

1899: **Howe**, Reginald Heber, Jr. On the Birds' Highway. Boston, pp. 1–175, Appendix. Birds of Hubbardston, Massachusetts and Vicinity, pp. 159–162. *An unannotated list of fifty-six species.* See also Chap. VIII of text.

[1900]: **Colburn**, Wm. and Robert O. Morris. Our Wild Birds. [A Springfield List], Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1899, pp. 1–79. Bird List, pp. 39–42. *A barely annotated list of two hundred and three species.*

1900: **Faxon**, Walter and Ralph Hoffmann. The Birds of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Coll. Berkshire Hist. and Sci. Soc., Vol. III, Feb., pp. 109–166, Pittsfield. *A fully annotated list of one hundred and ninety-seven species, with remarks on introduced species, and a list of four erroneously recorded species, and a bibliography.* Issued in separate form, pp. 1–60.

1900: **Howe**, Reginald Heber, Jr. The Birds of Brookline. Chronicle, Brookline. Mar. 10, 17, 24, 31, May 19, 26, June 2. *A revised list, with annotations, of one hundred and fifty-four species, with an appendix including two more, and with bibliography.* Issued also in separate form pp. [1–14]. Addition to list, *ibid.*, Dec. 1, 1900, p. 15, *adding eight species.*

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[1901]: **Morris**, Robert O. Our Wild Birds. A list of birds found in Forest Park and vicinity. Park Com. Report, Springfield, for 1900, pp. 30–33.

1901: **Morris**, Robert O. The Birds of Springfield and Vicinity [including a portion of Connecticut]. Springfield, 1900, pp. 1–54. *An annotated list of two hundred and fifty-four species, with four additional of doubtful occurrence, six introduced, and one extirpated, bibliography, index and map.*

ERRATA.

Page 9, line 11, for "*Empidonax acadicus*" read *Empidonax virescens.*
" 10, line 31, for "*Troglodytes aëdon*" read *Hylemathrous aëdon.* A change in nomenclature found to be necessary.
" 12, line 37 for "*Anorthura hiemalis*" read *Troglodytes hiemalis.*
" 30, for "Near Boston" read Near *Boston.*
" 37, after "spring" insert and.
" 58, omit annotation under "*Merganser americanus*" for "Ipswich."
" 60, for "*Pelecanus fuscus*" read *Pelecanus occidentalis* (Linn.).
" 70, line 20, after "of" insert "the Museum of."
" 78, for "Sherbourne" read Sherborn.
" 85, after "'83" insert quotation marks.
" 100, line 29, for "*pusillus*" read *pusilla.*
" 101, line 19, before "Maryland Yellow-throat" insert Northern.
" 131, line 6, after "and" insert it.
line 36, for "visitants" read visitant.
" 135, line 23, for "*Starnœas*" read *Starnæas.*
" 136, line 25, for "*butracea*" read *butyracea.*

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Arabic figures refer to pages on which species numerically appear as in the Annotated List, etc. Those in italics refer to pages where species occur in the chapter on Faunal Areas.

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